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Monday, May 22, 1967
Jyaistha 1, 1889 (Saka)

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(Second Session)

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Savitri Shyam, Shrimati (Aonla)
Sayyadali Samadali, Shri (Jalgaon)
Sen, Shri Ashoke Kumar (Calcutta North West)
Sen, Shri Deven (Asansol)
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan (Katwa)
Sen, Dr. Ranendra Nath (Barasat)
Sen Gupta, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea)
Sequeira, Shri Erasmo de (Marmagoa).
Sethi, Shri Prakash Chandra (Indore)
Sethuramae, Shri N. (Pondicherry)
Sezhiyan, Shri Era (Kumbakonam)
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben (Amreli)
Shah, Maharaja Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal)
Shah, Shri Shantilal (Bombay North West)
Shah, Shri Trilokshah Lal Priendra (Kanker)
Shah, Shri Virendra Kumar J. (Junagadh)
Shalwale, Shri Ram Gopal (Chandni Chowk).
Shambhu Nath, Shri (Saidpur)
Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikodi)
Sharda Nand, Shri (Sitapur)
Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdaspur)
Sharma, Shri Beni Shankar (Banka)
Sharma, Shri M. R. (Karnal)
Sharma, Shri Narain Swaroop (Domariaganj).
Sharma, Shri Ram Awtar (Gwalior)
Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt (Amritsar)
Sharma, Shri Yogendra (Begusarai)
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Hapur)
Shastri, Shri Raghvir Singh (Baghpat)
Shastri, Shri Rama Avtar (Patna)
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan (Bikramganj).
Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar (Aligarh)
Sheo Narain, Shri (Basti)
Sher Singh, Prof. (Jhajjar).
Sheth, Shri Tulsidas Muljibhai (Kutch)

Shinde, Shri Annasahib Pandurang (Kapargaon)

Shinkre, Shri Janardan Jagannath (Panjim).

Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri (Jamshedpur)

Shiv Charan Lal, Shri (Firozabad)

Shiv Sharma, Pandit (Vidisha)

Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya)

Shivappa, Shri Nuggeshally (Hassan)

Shukla, Shri Shambhu Nath (Rewa).

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund).

Siddiah, Shri S. M. (Chamarajanagar).

Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda).

Sinha, Shri Ram Krishna (Faizabad).

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Darbhanga).

Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).

Sivasankaran, Shri P. (Sriperumbudur).

Snatak, Shri Nar Deo (Hathras).

Sohan Singh, Shri (Ferozepur).

Solanki, Shri Pravinsinhji Natvarsinhji (Kaira).

Solanki, Shri Somchandbhai Manubhai (Gandhinagar).

Sonar, Dr. Amrit Ganpat (Ramtek).

Somani, Shri Nand Kumar (Nagaur).

Sonavane, Shri Tayappa Hari (Pandharpur).

Soundhi, Shri M. L. (New Delhi).

Sreedharan, Shri Arangil (Badagara).

Subravelu, Shri K. (Mayuram).

Sudarsanam, Shri Maddi (Narsaraopet).

Sudar Lal, Shri Jhadu (Bastar).

Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur).

Supakar, Shri Sradhakar (Sambalpur).

Sur Singh, Shri (Jhabua).

Suraj Bhan, Shri (Ambala).

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr).

Suryanarayana, Shri Kommareddi (Eluru).

Suryanarayanamurthy, Shri Bayya (Amalapuram).

Suryanarayanamurthy, Shri [illegible] (Anakapalli).

Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur).

Swell, Shri George Gilbert (Autonomous Districts).

'T'

Tamaskar, Shri V. Y. (Durg).

Tapuriah, Shri Surendra Kumar (Pali).

Tarodekar, Shri Venkatarao Baburao (Nanded).

Thakur, Shri Gunanand (Saharsa).

Thakur, Shri P. R. (Nabadwip).

Tiwary, Shri Kamal Nath (Bettiah).

Tiwary, Pandit D. N. (Gopalganj).

Tula Ram, Shri (Ghatampur).

Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash (Moradabad).

'U'

Uikey, Shri Mangru (Mandla).

Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra (Koraput)

Umanath, Shri R. (Pudukkottai).

'V'

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Balrampur).

Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra (Bidar).

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. (Nandyal).

Venkatswamy, Shri G. (Siddipet).

Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri).

Verma, Shri Prem Chand (Hamirpur).

Vidyarthi, Shri R. S. (Karol Bagh).

Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).

Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Mahasu).

Vishwanatham, Shri Tenneti (Visakhapatnam).

Viswambharan, Shri P. (Trivandrum).

Viswanathan, Shri G. (Wandiwash).

Vyas, Shri Ramchandra (Bhilwara).

'X'

Xavier, Shri S. (Tirunelveli).

'Y'

Yadab, Shri Nagendra Prasad (Sitamarhi).

Yadav, Shri Chandrajeet (Azamgarh).

Yadav, Shri Jageshwar (Banda).

Yadav, Shri Jageshwar (Banda).

Yajnik, Shri Indulal (Ahmedabad).

Yashpal Singh, Kunwar (Dehra Dun).

Yusuf, Shri Muhammad (Siwan).

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri R. K. Khadilkar

Panel of Chairmen

Dr. D. S. Raju

Shri P. K. Deo

Shri K. Manoharan

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya

Shri G. S. Dhillon

Shri Bal Raj Madhok

Secretary

Shri S. L. Shakdher.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy—Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance—Shri Morarji Desai.

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs—Shri F. A. Ahmed.

The Minister of External Affairs—Shri M. C. Chagla.

The Minister of Home Affairs—Shri Y. B. Chavan.

The Minister of Commerce—Shri Dinesh Singh.

The Minister of Labour & Rehabilitation—Shri Jai Sukhlal Hathi.

The Minister of Food & Agriculture—Shri Jagjivan Ram.

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation—Dr. Karan Singh.

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum & Chemicals and Social Welfare—Shri Asoka Mehta.

The Minister of Law—Shri Govinda Menon.

The Minister of Railways—Shri C. M Poonacha.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications—Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

The Minister of Transport and Shipping—Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals—Dr. Chenna Reddy.

The Minister of Education—Dr. Triguna Sen.

The Minister of Information & Broadcasting—Shri K. K. Shah.

The Minister without Portfolio—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

The Minister of Defence—Shri Swaran Singh.

Ministers of State

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence—Shri B. R. Bhagat.

The Minister of Health & Family Planning—Dr. S. Chandrasekhar.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways—Shri Parimal Ghosh.

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare—Shrimati Phulrenu Guha.

The Minister of Works, Housing & Supply—Shri Jaganath Rao.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation—Shri L. N. Mishra.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance—Shri K. C. Pant.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare—Shri Raghu Ramaiah.

The Minister of Irrigation & Power—Dr. K. L. Rao.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industrial Development & Company Affairs—Shri Raghunath Reddi.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines & Metals—Shri P. C. Sethi.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education—Prof. Sher Singh.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation—Shri Annasahib Shinde.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education—Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications—Shri I. K. Gujral.

The Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy—Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy.

Deputy Ministers

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport & Shipping—Shri Bhakt Darshan.

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs—Shri Rohanlal Chaturvedi.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law—Shri D. R. Chavan.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation—Shri D. Ering.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation—Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways—Shri S. C. Jamir.

The Deputy Minister .....—Dr. Sarojini Mahishi.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning—Shri B. S. Murthy.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce—Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri K. S. Ramaswamy.

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs—Shri J. B. Muthyal Rao.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—Shrimati Nandini Satpathy.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs—Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply—Shri Iqbal Singh.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs—Shri Surendra Pal Singh.

LOK SABHA

Monday, May 22, 1967/Jyaistha 1, 1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBERS SWORN

Shri Jaipal Singh (Khunti)
Shri Sursingh (Jhabua)
Shrimati Tara Sapre (Bombay North-East).
Shri Virbhadra Singh (Mahasu)
Shri N. G. Ranga (Srikakulam).
Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna).
Dr. Karan Singh (Udhampur).

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Lotan Ram, who passed away at Orai on the 30th April, 1967 at the age of 63.

Shri Lotan Ram was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952—57.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Now, before we take up the questions, I should like to say a few words about the questions. For some of the questions there is a long list of names, 20 to 100 in some cases. Some questions are asked by nearly 100 people, 86, to put it correctly. It I am to call all the Members who have tabled the questions, we will be able to finish only one or two questions within the one hour. When the leaders of all the parties met, it was decided that only four or five names would be called and then one or two other names, and then we must pass on to the next question. My experience last time was that some Members who had tabled the question were a little offended because their names were not called. If I am to call all the names that are in the list, we will be able to finish only one or two questions in one hour. So, if the House agrees, I would like to accept the suggestion made by the leaders of all the parties that only three or four names printed in the list of questions would be called and then one or two others would be called; then we pass on to the next question. By this at least we will be able to see that eight to ten questions are answered. I would like to follow that up, and would again consult the leaders when we meet in the Business Advisory Committee today in the evening. For the present, I would call about four to five names in the list and then one or two others also. I would request Members not to take any offence. Now, question No. 1.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Question No. 23 also may be taken up along with this.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Facilities to Underground Naga Delegation to meet Mr. Phizo in U.K.

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*1. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Atam Das:
Shri Mohsin:
Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri B. Barua:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri D. N. Patodia:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Underground Naga leaders have approached Government with the request to allow them to send a deputation to London for consultations with Mr. Phizo on the political set-up of Nagaland under negotiation at present;

(b) if so, whether they have approached for special facilities with respect to this contemplated visit; and

(c) what they are and also the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Underground Nagas have approached the Government of India for passport and foreign exchange facilities to enable two of their representatives to visit London for consultation with Mr. A. Z. Phizo.

The Government of India have agreed to provide the facilities on their filling in the application forms as Indian nationals.

Mr. Phizo's visit to U.S.A.

*23. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri S. Supakar:
Shri Liladhar Koteki:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri Dhirendranath:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri P. Parthasarathy:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Manibhai J. Patel:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri Rameshwara Rao:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri P. Ramamoorthy:
Shri K. N. Pandey:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. A. Z. Phizo recently visited U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the purpose of his visit;

(c) whether Government have received any report of his activities in U.S.A.; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Mr. A. Z. Phizo has been issued with a temporary visitors visa by the Government of the U.S.A. to visit New York for Medical treatment. Mr. Phizo has, however, in an interview published in the *New York Times* dated the 17th April, 1967, said that he had come to the U.S.A. to "seek support for Independence of Naga State from India."

(d) The Government of India have taken up the matter with the U.S. Government, who have conveyed an assurance that the United States Government will not extend any assistance or support to Phizo to indulge in political or other activities directed against India.

Shri Hem Barua: Since Mr. Phizo is a foreign national by virtue of his accepting the British citizenship on November 6, 1961, since Mr. Phizo is a refugee from Indian justice and since he has almost fizzled out in London, why is it that the Government propose to allow a section of the underground Naga leaders to contact a man who is a foreign national and at the same time conduct talks here with the Naga underground for a peaceful settlement of the problem? The two things do not go together. Will the Minister explain the position?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Fortunately or unfortunately, Mr. Phizo has some influence over the Naga underground.

Shri Nath Pai: Why don't you call him here?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We felt that if we gave facilities to these two persons to have a talk with Mr. Phizo, it may help the peace talks which we are carrying on with the Naga underground.

Shri Hem Barua: You gave facilities to Mr. Yelley, Mr. Phizo's brother, to visit London and have discussions with him. Mr. Yelley came back and said that Mr. Phizo's ideas about Nagaland becoming independent remained the same. After that, why do you propose to send a second delegation to London? I do not understand it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have done it under strict conditions. The visa is for two weeks. It is only endorsed for London and we have insisted that they should go as Indian nationals on Indian passport. We have taken all precautions to see that they go as Indian nationals. If they want to have a talk, we thought it might help the peace talks if we allow them to have a discussion with somebody in whom they have got confidence....

Shri Hem Barua: It has been reported that two groups of Naga hostiles have already gone to China to collect arms and ammunitions and to receive training in guerilla warfare. This shows that the diabolical hand of China, which we have been suspecting for a long time, is pronounced today. Whatever that might be, may I know whether the Government have told pointblank the underground Naga leaders who have come to Delhi for talks with the Prime Minister, "Either you talk or you fight. The two things—talks for a peaceful solution of the Naga problem and sending batches of Nagas to foreign countries—cannot go together." Why don't Government say like this?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I entirely join in the strong language he has used with regard to China's diabolical hand in what has been going on. But my hon. friend will bear in mind that our assessment is that a large majority of Naga underground do not support these activities.

Shri Hem Barua: Not a single Naga underground leader has openly condemned those people who have gone to China to collect arms.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We feel that there is a very small minority which has taken to violent means and our hope, prayer and expectation is that even the small minority will be won over to peaceful methods.

Shri Hem Barua: The reply is not at all clear.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Dwivedy.

Shri Hem Barua: He says that he hopes that the minority section will be won over. Who is going to win them over?

Mr. Speaker: I have called Mr. Dwivedy.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Before I put a question, I want the Government to clarify whether the underground Naga leaders with whom we are negotiating have completely dissociated themselves with the activities of these two groups of Nages who have brought arms from China. I would like to know at what stage the present negotiation is and whether the underground Naga leaders have completely abandaned the idea of separation from the Indian Union. I also want to know whether they are now negotiating as to what sort of liberalisation can be given to them under the Indian Constitution. Am I to understand that negotiations have reached this stage?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As the hon. Member knows, the talks have not come to an end. We had a series of talks. In every one of these talks the Prime Minister has emphasised that the future of Nagaland must be with India, that they will get the autonomy they require, that they will have the cultural freedom, and the best that can happen to them is to remain within India. The talks have not reached a stage when I can say that there is any crystallisation of the ideas as far as the underground Nagas are concerned. But, as Shri Barua says, if the alternative is between talking and shooting I think, in a democracy, we must carry on the talks as long as we can before we resort to shooting.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister may answer the first part of the question, whether the underground Nagas have condemned those people who have brought arms from China.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The very fact that the underground Nagas come and talk with our Prime Minister....

Shri Hem Barua: Have they condemned those people?

Shri M. C. Chagla: They have not publicly condemned them, but implicit in their talks with the Prime Minister is a condemnation of their movement, because we have an agreement with them on suspension of operations and they have represented to us that they are loyal to that agreement.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, are you satisfied with the answer?

Shri Hem Barua: This is a very vague reply.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The simple question is whether they have condemned their activities and disowned their association with them.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have said that publicly they have not. I have not seen any public statement to that effect.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What does he means by saying: "publicly they have not"? Have they done it privately? When they met the Prime Minister have they said so privately? Let us have a reply from the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): As we have repeatedly said in the House, these are very delicate talks and anything that goes out will have its effect. Even people's lives are threatened. Some time ago, Professor Mukerjee had also pointed this out, after his own visit to these areas. We must understand that they themselves are not in a position to say many things untill the talks have crystallised further. Now, they are going to England because they feel it is important to have first-hand information, to know Mr. Phizo's views.

Shri Hem Barua: They know the views already. I have made a reference to that effect.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Last time when we discussed this matter, I think we came to the conclusion that we should give more time to settle the problems.

Shri Hem Barua: How long?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: However long it takes. As the Minister of Foreign Affairs said just now, it is important that something should be decided by negotiation rather than by fighting. If that needs more time, we have to give more time. There is no doubt that during this time we have been able to win over more and more people, specially of the public. If public opinion grows to this effect that peace is good for them and therefore they do not want fighting, then the Naga public can also exert pressure on these underground Nagas.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Excuse me, Sir, for interrupting the Prime Minister. Have they privately told the Prime Minister that they condemn the activities of the two groups of Nagas who are receiving arms from China? That she should make clear. She is completely silent on that point. The Minister of Foreign Affairs said that they have not publicly said so. Have they privately told the Prime Minister?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I am not prepared to discuss what they have privately told me.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I rise to a point of order. Here is our Prime Minister who says that she is not prepared to disclose private talks whereas the Foreign Minister took shelter under private talks. How do you compromise between the two?

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: London is the last place for private talks.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार ने यह साफ नहीं किया कि फीजो ब्रिटिश सरकार से पासपोर्ट लिये बगैर ग्रेट ब्रिटेन और अमेरिका कैसे चले गये। हमारा पासपोर्ट उन के पास नहीं है। बजाय इस के कि हम ग्रेट ब्रिटेन से मांग करते कि वह हमारे चोर को वापस करें, सरकार ने उन से मश्विरा करने के लिये एक टीम और भेज दी है। यह **इन्सल्ट टु इन्जरी** नहीं है तो और क्या है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: He has a British passport. He got visa from the United States. We protested against this visit. We said that this was merely an excuse, that he could get medical attention in England and that it was not necessary for him to go to the United States for medical treatment. We were assured by the United States that they would not assist Mr. Phizo in any activities hostile to India.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैंने कहा है कि जब वह भारत सरकार से पासपोर्ट लिए बगैर इंगलैण्ड को चले गए हैं तो हमारे मुल्जिम हैं या नहीं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I know the circumstances under which Mr. Phizo went to England. He has a British passport. He made a proper application and visa was granted by the United States. We are not going into the past history. As far as his going to the United States is concerned, as I said, we made the strongest protest to the United States that they should not assist him to carry on any activities hostile to India.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether special facilities were asked for from the Nagaland Cabinet and, if so, what was the reaction of the Nagaland Cabinet?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as I know, the Nagaland Cabinet was not opposed to our suggestion that these two people should be sent under the circumstances which I have described, namely, for a short trip.

Shri Hem Barua: You did not consult them at all. You did not ask the Nagaland Cabinet at all.

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is not correct.

Shri Hem Barua: That is absolutely correct.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि बागी नागाओं के साथ लड़ाई बन्द करने का जो समझौता हुआ है उस समझौते के अन्तर्गत बागी नागाओं का बिना हथियारों के चीन या पाकिस्तान जाना रोका नहीं गया है और इसी की आड़ ले कर बागी नागा सैनिक शिक्षा लेने के लिए चीन और पाकिस्तान आते हैं, वापिस चले जाते हैं ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या जो युद्ध विराम समझौता हुआ है उसकी इस कमी को दूर करने का सरकार विचार करेगी ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As the hon. Member knows, there is an agreement known as suspension of operations agreement. Under that agreement, there has got to be suspension of operations. Naga undergrounds are not supposed to import arms or go out.....

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a unilateral agreement?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I admit there has been a violation of that agreement. We have protested against that; we have drawn the attention of the responsible authorities to this. But, as the Prime Minister pointed out, unfortunately, there is a minority—we have to admit that—today which is not loyal to this agreement. Our whole attempt is to win over this minority to the larger majority which wants peace within our country.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। मैंने पूछा है कि जब नागा लोग, चीन गए तब बागी नागाओं के एक प्रवक्ता ने इस बात का दावा किया था कि जो सस्पेंशन आफ आपरेशन हुआ है उसके अन्तर्गत बागी नागाओं का चीन या पाकिस्तान जाना मना नहीं है, उनका वहां से हथियार लाना मना है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने इस चीज का परीक्षण कराया है कि जो समझौता हुआ है उस में कोई कमी है जिस कमी का लाभ उठा कर नागा चीन और पाकिस्तान जाते हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: No, Sir. Under the agreement, it is not open to the underground Nagas to go to China or Pakistan, arm themselves return to India and use the arms against our country. That is obvious.

Shri P. K. Deo: While appreciating that the Naga problem should be solved in a peaceful way—if, at all, any special status has to be given to Nagaland, it will be within the framework of the Constitution—may I know how far the Government's permission to these Naga rebels to go all the way to London and have parleys with Mr. Phizo whose intentions are quite obvious and who still claims independence for Nagaland, is consistent with their earlier stand and how far this handling of the Nagaland problem by the Ministry of External Affairs, even though it is an domestic problem which should be handled by the Ministry of Home Affairs, is consistent with the stand of the Government?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Answering the second part of the question first, I may say that we had a debate on Nagaland and I had pointed out that it was at the instance of the Nagaland Cabinet that the External Affairs Ministry continues to have the subject of Naga problem. We wanted to hand it over to the Home Ministry, but the Nagaland Cabinet asked us, at least for some time to keep the subject with the External Affairs. We had no desire to keep a subject which strictly belongs to the Home Ministry. I agree that it is a domestic problem; Nagaland is a part of India and strictly it should be administered by the

Home Ministry. But it was at the instance of the Nagaland Cabinet that the External Affairs Ministry continues to have this subject.

With regard to the first part, I have already given the answer.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There is a democratic Government in Nagaland which has a Chief Minister and a Council of Ministers and naturally it is with them that we have to hold talks. May I know what advantages the Government of India have reaped all these months by talking with these splinter groups which take advantages of our conciliatory policy and which get help not only from their own people illegally but also from foreign countries? Has not the time come when we should recognise fully, unreservedly and unequivocally the Government of Nagaland and not talk with these secessionists?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have always recognised the Nagaland Government as the duly constituted Government of that State, but as the Prime Minister explained, 5 or 6 rounds of talks have shown that there is a possibility of these underground Nagas being converted to a point of view which, I think, is the only right point of view, that they should remain in India and should be happy and contented in our country.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार का इस बात की ओर ध्यान गया है कि इस वक्त चार विदेशी शक्तियां नागा प्रदेश में और पूर्वोत्तर इलाके में अलगाव और टूटन की राजनीति को बढ़ावा दे रही हैं, अमरीका, ब्रिटेन, विदेशी पादरी और चीन ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस हस्तक्षेप के रहते हुए क्या कभी नागा विद्रोहियों के साथ समझौता प्रयास सफल हो सकता है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said, we must hope and pray that we will. I cannot say more. We are trying and the hope.....

श्री मधु लिमये : हस्तक्षेप के रहते हुए ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I know the difficulties; I know the pressures put on the underground Nagas; I know the interest that certain foreign countries have in keeping up the trouble between Nagaland and us. But we must go on trying. What is the alternative to that?

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या भारत सरकार ने मि० फिजो को प्राउटला डिक्लेयर किया है और यदि किया है तो आप क्यों अपनी टीम भेज कर उससे बात करते हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It has nothing to do with this question because if he comes here and commits any offence, he will be tried for it. Just now he is in the safe surroundings of the United Kingdom and the United States. So, we have no control over his activities.

Mr. Speaker: Qn. 2.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I have gone to the next question.

Shri Nath Pai: We did not follow your precept very clearly.

Mr. Speaker: I have called from here also. Your Party has put two or three questions.

Shri Hem Barua: During Question Hour, we should not go by party considerations.

Mr. Speaker: Just now I was told in the Chamber that we should go by Party considerations also. Anyway I am discussing it at 4 O' Clock.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: I want to say this. This question has been asked in different sessions and if the Government has no answer to give or has no information to give and has simply to evade the issue, why should this question be admitted at all? Let it not be admitted.

Mr. Speaker: Wherever the answer is not satisfactory, we can have a discussion later on; on some motion or something, we can certainly have a discussion. One more supplementary is not going to solve the problem any way. Qn. 2.

Repatriation of Dr. Dharma Teja

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*2. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee:
Shri Bal Raj Madhok:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri K. Anirudhan:
Shri Vishwanatha Menon:
Shri Umanath:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Baburao Patel:
Shri K. N. Pandey:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communication from the U.S. authorities regarding the repatriation of Dr. Dharma Teja at present in U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the further steps Government propose to take to bring Dr. Dharma Teja back from that country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Proceedings in India against Dr. and Mrs. Teja in connection with their extradition have been completed and action is now being taken for institution of extradition proceedings against them in New York.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that action has not been taken so expeditiously in this matter because Dr. Teja has got influence on some of the Cabinet Ministers including the Prime Minister, and if so, what positive steps Government contemplate to take to confiscate his property in India so that he could come back?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: It is not correct to say that no action has been taken by the Government of India. In fact, we have taken action. Extradition proceedings have been instituted against him. As regards his property etc. I have no information about that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that Dr. Dharma Teja has got a huge amount of money in the foreign banks abroad and that is one of the reasons why he is not keen on coming back to India at all, and if so, what steps Government would like to take to freeze his money in the foreign banks and get it back.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: These extradition proceedings have been instituted against him for this very purpose. If we succeed in this case and succeed in getting him back to India, he will have to come back here and face the trial and he will have to defend himself against the charges levelled against him. If ultimately we succeed, a way will be found for making recovery from his various assets all over the world.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question has not been answered. My question is whether he has money in the foreign banks and whether Government have any knowledge of that. Does the hon. Minister accept that or not?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: I have no information about that; I have no information about his assets in the foreign banks. This question may be addressed to the Ministry concerned.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that the original exit out of this country of

Dr. Dharma Teja was made possible by certain members in the Indian administration who feared that if he were prosecuted here, he might make some disclosures disturbing to the existence of these members in the administration? I want to know how far it is a fact?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: It is not proper on the part of the hon. Member to cast aspersions on the conduct of Government officials. I do not know the circumstances in which he managed to go out of the country. But certainly the members of the Government or the officials were not a party to it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि पिछले साल मई और जून में धर्म तेजा साहब यहां आए थे, होटल इन्टरकान्टिनेंटल में रहे और बराबर पार्टियां देते रहे, लेकिन उनके खिलाफ रपट होने के बावजूद उनको इस लिए गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया कि प्रधान मंत्री के एक रिश्तेदार ने सरकार के साथ बात-चीत कर के धर्म तेजा साहब के लिए सेफ कान्डक्ट तय किया था, अर्थात् अगर वह भारत में आयगे, तो उन को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जायेगा ?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: My difficulty in answering this question is that my Ministry is only concerned with the question of extradition. As regards all that had happened in the past, I have not got the information with me, and I cannot give any information to the House in this regard.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रधान मंत्री इस के बारे में सूचना दें।

Shri Ranga: After all, Government is a continuing thing. If he has not got the information with him, he should be prepared to get the information and supply it to the House.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): I merely want to say that no relative of mine was involved.

श्री मधु लिमये : सवाल यह है कि सेफ कान्डक्ट दिया था या नहीं। इस के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री "न" कहें। "इन्वाल्वमेंट" का क्या मतलब है ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गान्धी : यही मतलब है।

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: May I know what specific steps were taken in regard to the extradition of Dr. Dharma Teja? What specific steps were taken, and from what time to what time?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: We launched proceedings against Dr. Dharma Teja in a court in Delhi, and evidence has been recorded. The record of the case, fully authenticated by the US Embassy in Delhi, has been sent to America, and we are going to institute extradition proceedings in New York against Dr. Dharma Teja, and we are very hopeful that as a result of that we shall be able to get him back to India.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it a fact that Dr. Dharma Teja had with him multiple passports? Do Government know anything about it.?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: I have no information. We issued to him only one passport and I think that has been cancelled.

Shri Nath Pai: Before I ask my question, may I request Shri Chagla to make a serious effort to limit evasion and prevarication to the minimum if he cannot altogether avoid them?

I will take up the question of Shri Hem Barua and put it slightly differently because no satisfactory reply was given. The case of Dr. Dharma Teja was coming before this House during your distinguished stewardship of that portfolio. When you were the Minister in charge, this House was alerted to the possibility that Dr. Teja

might give the slip to the country and get away, and then we were informed that Dr. Teja was abroad. Then questions were being asked about his activities and his association with some very eminent persons in the administration of this country. Is there not sufficient justification, therefore, to believe that his exist from India was deliberately connived at, acquiesced in or facilitated by certain interested parties because of the fear that if he was put in the dock, he might name persons and might give out certain details which would have proved extremely damaging to the administration in an election year?

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Like in the case of Haridas Mundhra.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): I repudiate that charge as absolutely false. This is borne out by the fact that the External Affairs Ministry has taken every possible action to see that Dr. Teja comes back to this country and faces the charges which are levelled against him . . .

Shri Hem Barua: That was not the point.

Shri Nath Pai: He is doing precisely what I requested him not to.

Shri Hem Barua: We seek your protection. He is master of evasion . .

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। माननीय सदस्य ने धर्म तेजा के चले जाने के बारे में पूछा था। क्या प्रश्न है और क्या जवाब है ! कोई जवाब आना चाहिए।

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is absolutely false. (**श्री मधु लिमये :** क्या फाल्स है ?) I will tell him what is false. The falsity relates to the charge made by Shri Nath Pai, and I am surprised that it should have been made by so responsible a Member as Shri Nath Pai.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो फिर वह भाग कैसे गए ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: He said that some members of the Government were anxious that he should leave India because if he remained here, he would make some disclosures prejudicing some members of the Government and Government itself.

Shri Nath Pai: Nobody connived at it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is absolutely false.

Shri Nath Pai: How did he go?

Shri M. C. Chagla: People leave this country.

Shri Umanath: About the delay in the extradition proceedings, the situation has become worse. Are Government aware that this Dr. Dharma Teja has floated a new shipping company in America in which the collaborators are the Jayanti Shipping Company's former agents in Japan? If so, have Government investigated whether the previous swindled money of the Jayanti Shipping Company has anything to do with the fact of the floatation of the new shipping company in America? If so, what action have Government taken to see that that thing is prevented and extradition proceedings are made swifter?

Shri M. C. Chagla: All the affairs of Dr. Teja are being investigated....

Shri Umanath: This particular thing?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not know about the details. They fall within the purview of my hon. friend, the Minister of Transport. I can assure this House that all the affairs of Dr. Teja will be investigated, investigated in full, and wherever he is found to have gone wrong or committed any offence under Indian law, he will be prosecuted.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Only during the last session in reply to a question, the hon. Minister of External Affairs

assured this House that Government had satisfied itself that unlike in the case of the extradition agreement between our country and France at the time when Dr. Teja was residing in France, under the present agreement between our country and the USA regarding extradition, there would be no delay in getting him back. A little while ago the Deputy Minister said if we succeed, 'if we succeed in these proceedings'. So there seems to be some element of doubt existing in the mind of Government. What are the difficulties and obstacles standing in the way of Government being certain of or being able to succeed in these extradition proceedings?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am familiar with law's delays, I should be; but I assure this House that if you look at the record, we have carried on these proceedings with great expedition. Prosecution was launched, evidence was led, affidavits were received from foreign embassies. The magistrate has held that there is a *prima facie* case, we have got these papers authenticated, and we have flown them to the United States, for starting extradition proceedings. What my colleague said is that we are subject to the American law. In our eyes, the case is *Prima facie* proved, but the United States has to be satisfied that what we say is an offence, is an offence in their law, which would justify extradition. I cannot speculate upon what the United States court would do. I hope the United States court will take the same view of the gravity of Dr. Teja's offence as our court has taken.

Shri Raj Raj Madhok: The hon. Minister has taken shelter behind the extradition law of America. May I know whether, when Dr. Teja was allowed to go out of India, certain officers connived at his running away from the country or not? Just now Mr. Chagla said it is false to say that some officers may be involved. May we know whether Government is prepared to institute an inquiry into the circumstances in which Dr. Teja was allowed to go out of the country?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Dr. Teja had a valid Indian passport. Like any other citizen, he had a right to come into India and go out of India. As soon as we found something about his activities which were criminal, the passport was impounded, but before that, about his movements, as I said, he was a free Indian citizen to come to India and to go out of India, but if we find that there is anything suspicious about his leaving India, we will certainly look into it.

Shri Nath Pai: I must register a protest. Mr. Chagla's reply shows a total contempt for the intelligence of the members of this House. He says Dr. Teja was, like any other Indian citizen, free to come into India and go out of India. Was he like any other Indian? Does any other Indian get a loan of Rs. 20 crores on a capital of Rs. 2 crores? Has any other Indian become the subject matter of questions like him? What is this kind of reply? This is nothing but insulting Parliament. How do you allow this insult to go on?

Shri Raj Raj Madhok: I asked a specific question whether they are prepared to institute an inquiry into the circumstances of Dr. Teja's escape. I want a specific answer to this question. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Piloo Mody: The External Affairs Minister has emphatically denied that anybody in the Government had anything to do with Dr. Teja's escape from India. To me it is inconceivable that Dr. Teja could have done the things that he has done in this country without the connivance of somebody in the Government, and I would go further and say that his escape from the country must have been with the connivance of the Government, because after the bubble had burst, it was evident to the meanest intellect that Dr. Teja would skip the

country, yet nothing was done to stop him from doing so. What is this ridiculous answer that as a free citizen of this country he was allowed the freedom of coming and going anywhere, whereas other free citizens are not afforded such facilities? Therefore, I would like to ask the Minister whether it is true or not that Dr. Teja had become a security risk to the Government, and therefore it was very convenient to have him escape?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The allegation is absolutely false. I do not see what purpose is served by making these wild allegations which have absolutely no basis. Anybody can get up in this House and say that with the connivance of the Government officials Dr. Teja escaped, but is there any basis for this allegation?

Shri Ranga: Mr. hon. friend the Foreign Minister is doing injustice to this House. He does not give a straight answer to the question put by Mr. Madhok. Are they prepared to institute an enquiry? That is exactly the burden of the question put by hon. friend Mr. Piloo Mody. He simply goes on saying: I deny this and I deny that. What is the use of denying each other like this? Are you prepared to institute an 'independent enquiry . . . *(Interruptions)*.

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I make the position clear? For most of the time Dr. Teja was not staying in India and then he went away when no proceedings were pending against him and no charges were framed against him. Therefore, he could not be prevented from leaving India if he so desired. When we had a case against him, he was not in India; he was abroad . . . *(Interruptions.)*

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called Shri Mukerjee.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I can understand Mr. Chagla's concern to protect the reputation for innocence which his Ministry has got. But I want the Minister to make this clear to the House: how is it that the Government admits Mr. Madhu Limaye's question in regard to Dr. Dharam Teja having been here in this country because he had got something like a safe conduct assurance from some quarters in the Government? That is not contradicted. He happened to be here. In regard to the charges against Dr. Dharma Teja, these charges have been here for umpteen months now. How is it that the Government now comes forward with an innocent declaration that legal proceedings which are necessarily very long and protracted proceedings for extradition, have been instituted and we are awaiting the good pleasure of the American Government in that regard? How does the Government explain that since the time when all kinds of the most grave charges against Dr. Dharma Teja were made in the House and outside, Dr. Dharma Teja could come and go out with impunity and how is it that extradition proceedings had been taken only very recently with results so disastrous to the country? In view of that, why is not the Government ready to give an assurance regarding an investigation into the entire position?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I think I have given an assurance. If we find that any officer was privy to Dr. Teja escaping justice or that any officer is colluding with him, we will certainly take action.

An hon. Member: How do you find it without investigation? We want an enquiry to find that out.

Shri M. C. Chagla: If necessary an enquiry will be instituted.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मंत्री महोदय को इस बयान से अपना नाम वापस लेना चाहिए कि उन्होंने दिल्ली की अदालत के मुकदमे को देश वापसी बुलाने का मुकदमा कहा । अभी तक किसी अदालत की भी देश वापसी बुलाने की कार्यवाही

इस सरकार ने नहीं की है, इस का खाली, करने का इरादा है और आप ने देखा होगा कि इस सदन में बार बार इन शब्दों का ऐसे इस्तेमाल हुआ है कि जिससे हम लोगों को एक भ्रम हो जाय कि जैसे वापसी बुलाने की कार्यवाही चालू हो गई है। चालू नहीं हुई। अभी खाली दिल्ली की अदालत में कार्यवाही है जिस को हरगिज वापसी बुलाना एक्सट्रेडीशन नहीं कहा जा सकता। अब रह गई अमेरिका की कार्यवाही तो अमेरिका में धर्म तेजा साहब कई महीने पहले गिरफ्तार हुए थे और बिलकुल साफ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शर्तों के अनुसार यह तय है कि जो जुर्म एक देश के और दूसरे देश के बिल्कुल सामान्य हैं जैसे जाली दस्तखत करके रुपया लेना, अमानत में खयानत करना, जैसे एक कंपनी के अधिकारी और चेयरमैन होने पर भी फिर उस की कार्यवाहियों पर कमीशन लेना, यह सब अपराध सारे संसार के हैं, खाली यहां उन को 420 कहा जाता है, शायद अमेरिका में कहा जाता होगा 380 लेकिन यह सब एक ही अपराध हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में जहां कहीं देश वापसी बुलाने की कार्यवाही होती है, उस में एक-दो दिन से ज्यादा नहीं लगा करता। जिस दिन धर्म तेजा साहब गिरफ्तार हुए थे उसी दिन भारत सरकार अगर वापस बुलाने की कार्यवाही अमरीका से कर लेती, तो अमरीका अदालत फौरन उन को यहां पर भेज देती। इस सरकार ने जान-बूझ कर कार्यवाही नहीं की।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इतने महीने बीत जाने पर भी इस सरकार ने किसी भी तरह की कोई कार्यवाही किसी भी विदेशी अदालत में वापस बुलाने की नहीं की, तब यह कैसे कह सकती है कि प्रत्यावर्तन की कार्यवाही की जा रही है? अपने इस सवाल के साथ मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आप अपना मंगवायेंगे मंत्री महोदय से गलत शब्दों का इस्तेमाल करने के लिये।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have already answered the question.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ये क्या बोले, साहब ?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that; he has no further information to add.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : फिर मेरा आपसे मतलब है, उन से मतलब नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आप जहाजरानी मंत्री थे, तब आपने स्वयं ऐसे अपराध गिनाये थे जो मैंने अभी बतलाये हैं—जैसे अमानत में खयानत, जाली दस्तखत कर के पैसा लेना, चेयरमैन होते हुए कमीशन निकालना—ये सब वे अपराध हैं जो कि सारे संसार के अपराध हैं। इसलिये मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूं कि चूंकि मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब देने से इन्कार किया है, इसलिये आप इस सदन की कार्यवाही बैठायें कि मंत्री महोदय के इन्कार के पीछे क्या रहस्य है ?

Mr. Speaker: I think it can be debated at greater length later on. I think this is a point which cannot be clarified through supplementaries alone.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You can appoint a Committee.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think I can undertake that responsibility. Now, I am the Speaker; I am not a Minister. My hon. friend seems to forget it. I have a lot of information with me, but I cannot answer the questions here. I am not expected to answer the questions. I have to be in the Chair, not on the Treasury Benches.

श्री मधु लिमये : पार्लियामेंट्री प्रोब हो सकता है, पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी हो सकता है।

Mr. Speaker: I think the hon. Member can take some other opportunity for getting this clarified. I do not know how he can do it; we can discuss it when we meet at 4.30 and see how we can deal with such things. But supplementaries are not going to elicit better information. We could

discuss it at 4.30 We have now only five minutes left. I now go to Question No. 3.

Purchase of Islands in the Indian Ocean by the British Government

*3. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri Umanath:
Shri R. K. Modak:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri Bukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri S. Supakar:
Shri Manibhai J. Patel:
Shri Samar Guha:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.K. is going ahead with her proposal to purchase certain Islands in the Indian Ocean and proposes to establish certain transit bases there conjointly with U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, whether this fact has been brought to the notice of the U.N. as promised by him during the last Session?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter was recently considered by a Sub-Committee of the U.N. Committee of 24. The following recommendations have been made:

"(i) The Administering Power should once again be called upon to respect the territorial integrity of Mauritius and Seychelles and to return to these territories the islands detached from them.

(ii) The Special Committee should urge the Administering power to refrain from any military activity in the territories, especially in the islands detached from Mauritius and Seychelles. Such activity would constitute an act of hostility against the people of Africa and Asia and in fact to International peace and security."

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether the Government of India at any stage was consulted when the U.K. Government wanted to purchase these islands and whether they mentioned which are the islands they are going to purchase? Also, when they made the request did they give a solemn assurance that these places would never be utilised for military purposes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): I do not know whether the Government of India was actually informed, but when we came to know about it through newspaper reports and when we got in touch with the U.K. Government, in response to that they informed us that they had this intention of purchasing the islands, but they told us categorically that there was no intention on the part of the U.K. Government or America for that matter to establish any military bases as such on those islands; they told us that they only propose to use

them for staging, refuelling and other facilities for their aircraft. Their intention was not to have any military bases here. This assurance has been given to us by the U.K. Government.

Shri Hem Barua: The U.K. Government propose to buy these islands and lease them out to the Americans to institute transport facilities in the islands. That is the ostensible purpose communicated to us. In that context, may I know whether our Government have sought any guarantee or assurance from the U.K. Government that in view of West Asia developing very fast into a theatre of war, these peaceful bases would not be converted by the Americans into fighting bases?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: We have never been informed that these places will ultimately be given on lease to the American Government. That is not in our knowledge. But there is a proposal for the U.K. Government to purchase these islands and turn them into places where they can have staging and refuelling facilities for their aircraft. As I said earlier, we have been assured that no military bases would be actually established on these islands. So, the question of bringing cold war into the Indian Ocean does not arise.

Shri Hem Barua: That was not my question.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Patel.

श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी मार्फत मैं माननीय मिनिस्टर महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने इस बारे में संयुक्त राष्ट्र से लिखापढ़ी की है, यदि लिखापढ़ी की है तो वहां से इस बारे में क्या प्रत्युत्तर आया है ?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: In the main reply it has been said that the question was discussed by the Sub-committee of the U.N. Committee of 24. As soon as the sub-committee's report is received, it will be considered by the Committee of 24 and after that they will decide what further action is to be taken by the U.N.

श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल : अध्यक्ष महोदय,. . . .

Mr. Speaker: He has given the information he has got.

Shri Ganesh Ghosh: Has the attention of the Minister been drawn to the statements made by a few governments to the effect that the real intention of the U.S. Government to acquire those islands is to utilise them as a nuclear umbrella in her policy of containment of China?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: This kind of reports have come to our notice also, but since we have been given an assurance by the U.K. Government and unless and until proved otherwise we must believe in the *bona fide* of their assurance. I think they mean what they have said.

Some hon. Members: Sir.....

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Talks with Mr. Richard Nixon of U.S.A.

Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
Shri Bhagban Das:
Shri R. K. Modak:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Liladhar Koloki:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Shri Gopal Sabeo:
Shri P. Parthasarathy:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Mangalathumadom:
Shri P. Viswambharan:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Richard Nixon, U.S. Republican Leader had discussions with top leaders of the Government on the 20th April, 1967 during his South-East Asian tour;

(b) if so, whether he discussed the U.S. Arms supplies to India and Pakistan;

(c) whether Mr. Nixon's visit was in a private capacity or he acted as a representative of President Johnson; and

(d) the outcome of the talks held with him?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes Sir, on April 19th and 21st, 1967.

(b) to (d). Mr. Richard M. Nixon was visiting various Asian countries in his private capacity to inform himself of current problems and views in these countries. He discussed various matters of current importance, including the question of U.S. arms supplies to India and Pakistan on which the U.S. Government had just announced its latest policy. The talks he held in India were of a general and informal nature and there is no question of their having any particular outcome.

Discussions with U.N. Secretary-General

*5. Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Bal Raj Madhok:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri P. M. Sayeed:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri S. Supakar:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Bharat Singh:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri Swell:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Mangalathumadom:
Shri P. Viswambharan:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri Yajnik:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had discussions with U. Thant, U.N. Secretary-General during his visit to India in April, 1967 on the proposed non-proliferation treaty, Vietnam, Tibet, Kashmir, Indo-Pak. relations and other matters; and

(b) if so, the outcome of these discussions?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) There was a general exchange of views on Viet-

nam and on the U.N. Development Programmes in India. The Government of India acquainted the U.N. Secretary-General with their views on the Treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and Indo-Pakistan relations. Tibet was not discussed.

(b) The discussions were in the nature of confidential exchange of views and were not intended to reach any concrete decisions or conclusions.

Vietnam

*6. **Shri B. S. Sharma:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Dr. Karni Singh:
Shri Swell:
Shrimati Nirtep Kaur:
Shri Kikar Singh:
Shri Kelai Birua:
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:
Shri Barrow:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received any communication from other countries and/or the Secretary-General of United Nations in regard to solving the problem of 'Vietnam';

(b) if so, the nature of such communications received and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government have on its own made any fresh proposals to other countries in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). Government of India is in touch with other Governments as also with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in its efforts to help to find a peaceful solution of the Vietnam problem. At this stage it would not be proper to disclose the nature and content of these contacts which are confidential.

Military Equipment for Pakistan

*7. **Shri George Fernandes:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri S. M. Joshi:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Bharat Singh:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Atam Das:
Shri S. Supakar:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Raghubir Singh Shastri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan has secured tanks and aircrafts from China, West Germany, Canada, Iran and from other countries apart from the United States; and

(b) whether Government have sent formal protests to these countries against giving military assistance to Pakistan?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government of India have definite information about sizeable supplies of tanks and aircrafts by China to Pakistan. Last year the Government of Iran had sent 90 odd F-86 Sabre Jets to Pakistan and had assured us that the aircrafts sent to Pakistan were there only for repair, servicing and modifications and will return to Iran. According to our information Canada and West Germany have not sold any

tanks and aircrafts to Pakistan directly. They have also assured us that tanks and aircraft from them will not be passed on to Pakistan through third countries.

(b) Appropriate diplomatic action has been taken whenever deemed expedient. As for China, in view of her well-known hostility towards India and her collusion wih Pakistan, any diplomatic action is considered pointless.

Border Violations by Pakistan and China

*8. **Shri Ram Kishen Gupta:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of violations of Indian borders committed by Pakistan and China during the current year; and

(b) the steps taken to check these violations?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Since the beginning of this year there were three cases of intrusions by Pakistani armed personnel across our land frontiers. In addition, Pakistani armed personnel intruded across the Cease-fire Line in Jammu & Kashmir on two occasions. Pakistani aircraft intruded over Indian air space across our land frontiers on 11 occasions and across the Cease-fire Line in Jammu & Kashmir on 7 occasions. There have been no reports of any fresh intrusions by the Chinese across our borders during this period.

Apart from intensification of patrolling etc. wherever called for, protests have been lodged with Pakistan and Cease-fire violations complaints have been lodged with the United Nations.

दलाई लामा

*9. श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दलाई लामा इस वर्ष संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में तिब्बत का मामला उठाने के लिये न्यूयार्क जाने का विचार कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उन की यात्रा के लिये पूरी व्यवस्था कर ली है; और

(ग) सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Kashmir Issue in U.N.O.

*10. **Shri M. Rampure:**
Shri R. K. Birla:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Ram Chand :
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan's New Ambassador to the U.N.O. has hinted that Pakistan would take

Kashmir issue before the Security Council; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) Government's position on the Kashmir question has been made clear, time and again, in Parliament and in the Security Council. If the question is raised in the Security Council, Government will deal with the situation suitably.

Activities of C.I.A.

*11. **Shri Yogendra Sharma:**
Shri Bhogendra Jha:
Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vishwanatha Menon:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri P. P. Esthose:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri K. Ramani:
Shri Nambiar:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri T. A. Prasad:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed enquiry has been made into the allegation that certain individuals and organisations in India have received money from C.I.A.;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A thorough enquiry is being conducted. As soon as its findings are available, Government will take whatever action is called for.

Supply of U.S. arms for Pakistan

*12. **Shri Bhogendra Jha:**
Shri K. M. Madhukar:
Shri Devan Sen:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri V. Krishnamoorthi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri S. Supakar:
Dr. Karni Singh:
Shri Swell:
Shri Kikar Singh:
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:
Shri Barrow:
Shri Kolai Birua:
Shri R. K. Birla:
Shri P. M. Sayeed:
Shri Sri Chand Goel:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Bal Raj Madhok:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri Inderjit Malhotra:
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri Rabi Ray:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri B. S. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Ram Kishen Gupta:
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Bharat Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Shri Gopal Sahoo:
Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri A. K. Kisku:
Shri S. N. Maiti:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri K. Lakkappa:
Shri Atam Das:
Shri M. S. Murti:
Shri P. Parthasarathy:
Shri K. Haldar:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri Rameshwar Rao:
Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri Y. G. Gowd:
Shri Mohamed Imam:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri Mohsin:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri P. Vishwambharan:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Government have decided to resume supply including the supply of spare parts of lethal weapons to Pakistan;

(b) whether India has protested to U.S.A. against this decision; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the U.S. Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla), (a) to (c). As the House is aware, the United States Government were providing practically the whole of Pakistan's military equipment requirements for several years and also began some military assistance to India in 1963. At the time of the conflict between India and Pakistan in August-September 1965, they decided to suspend all types of military supplies to both countries. This decision ruled out both lethal as well as non-lethal equipment, both grants and sales. In February, 1966, they decided to resume the supply of non-lethal equipment to both countries on the basis of cash or credit sales. They have now announced that in respect of the other types of military assistance they used to provide prior to the 1965 suspension they will not resume any supplies, lethal or non-lethal, on the basis of grants. They have, however, removed the restriction on the sale of spare parts for equipment so far supplied to either country.

Having been unfortunately the victims of Pakistan's military aggression, we have been consistently pointing out to the U.S. Government the dangers to our security which would result from any accretion to Pakistan's military strength which will inevitably result from the reactivation of Pakistan's military machine built up of arms and armaments received as aid from the U.S.A. We have pointed out to them that Pakistan is the only beneficiary of the latest U.S. decision since we had not aquired any appreciable quantity of U.S. arms, while Pakistan would be able to restore and increase her offensive strength against us. The U.S. authorities have informed us that the supply of spare parts is subject to a case-by-case examination of all requests, and that each case will be decided bearing in mind various considerations. They have also assured us that this policy is directed solely to serve the interests of peace and to reduce tension, and that they do not intend to act to the detriment of our security interests.

Remembering the misuse of U.S. arms received by Pakistan, against India we have the most serious misgivings whether the effect of the new U.S. policy will prove to be in conformity with their declared objectives.

पूर्वी अफ्रीका में भारतीय

*13. श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार को पता है कि पूर्वी अफ्रीका में बसे हुए अधिकांश भारतीयों ने भारत सरकार अथवा वहां पर स्थित भारतीय राजदूत के कहने पर ब्रिटिश नागरिकता स्वीकार कर ली है तथा पूर्वी अफ्रीका के देशों द्वारा स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् न तो ब्रिटिश सरकार और न ही भारतीय सरकार वहां पर उनके अधिकारों तथा हितों की रक्षा करने को तैयार है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें ऐसी सुविधा प्रदान करने का है कि वे वहां रहते हुए फिर से भारतीय नागरिकता ग्रहण कर सकें ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ब्रिटिश सरकार से इस दिशा में बातचीत आरम्भ की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या बातचीत की है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) भारत सरकार की हमेशा से यह नीति रही है कि वह विदेशों में बसने वाले भारतीयों से यह जोर देकर कहे कि वे जिस देशों में रहते हैं, वहां की रहने वाली जनता की महत्वाकांक्षाओं के साथ अपने को आत्मसात करें और उन देशों की नागरिकता ग्रहण करें ।

पूर्वी अफ्रीका के पूर्व ब्रिटिश उपनिवेशों के स्वाधीन होने से पहले बहुत-बड़ी संख्या में इन लोगों (देशीय लोगों के साथ समान रूप से) की ब्रिटिश राष्ट्रिकता ही थी । जब ये देश स्वाधीन हो गए तो भारत-मूलक लोगों को सबद्ध देशों की नई नागरिकता प्राप्त करने का अवसर दिया गया और भारत सरकार तथा पूर्वी अफ्रीका में उसके प्रतिनिधियों ने भारतमूलक लोगों से स्थानीय नागरिकता ले लेने का आग्रह किया । कई तो नागरिक बन गए लेकिन अधिकांश व्यक्तियों ने स्थानीय नागरिकता ग्रहण नहीं की ।

(ख) भारतीय नागरिकता का नियमन भारतीय नागरिकता अधिनियम, 1955 के अंतर्गत किया जाता है । जो लोग विदेशों में रहते हुए भी भारत के नागरिक के रूप में रजिस्टर होने के लिए कानून के अंतर्गत योग्य पाये जाते हैं, उन्हें ऐसा करने की छूट है । लेकिन जो लोग इस तरह योग्य नहीं पाए जाते, वे भारत वापस आने पर इस देश में आवास की निर्धारित अवधि के बाद, नागरिकता के लिए दरखास्त दे सकते हैं ।

यह उल्लेखनीय है कि भारतीय नागरिकता प्राप्त करने मात्र से ही इन देशों में रहने वाले और काम करने वाले लोगों की हालत में किसी तरह का कोई सुधार नहीं होगा । भारतीय नागरिक उन देशों में विदेशी बने रहेंगे और उन्हें सभी अन्य गैर-नागरिकों की तरह काम करने और रहने के विषये में एक-सी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ेगा ।

(ग) और (घ). भारत सरकार ने आम तौर से, इन देशों में, जहां तक संभव हो सका है भारतमूलक लोगों के हितों की सुरक्षा करने की कोशिश की है । जहां कहीं संभव और आवश्यक हुआ है हम संबद्ध देशों के साथ उनकी ओर से बीच में पड़े हैं और समुचित मामलों को बुलाइटेड

किनडम के अधिकारियों के साथ उठाया भी गया है ।

Madam Svetlana

*16. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Sweil:
Shri Mohsin:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri C. C. Desai:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madam Svetlana, Stalin's daughter on her arrival in New York, has again expressed her desire to settle in India;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government of India is aware of newspaper reports wherein Madam Svetlana is said to have expressed a desire to return to India.

(b) It is not for the Government of India to react to statements of this nature by a private individual at a Press conference.

(c) Does not arise.

Revocation of South Africa's Mandate over South West Africa

*17. **Dr. Ranen Sen:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) Government's position in regard to the revocation of South Africa's mandate over the South West Africa; and

(b) the stand taken by other world powers regarding this issue?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of India voted for the General Assembly Resolution No. 2145 adopted at its 21st Session on the 27th October, 1966. This Resolution declared that South Africa had failed to fulfil its obligations in respect of the administration of South West Africa and had in fact disavowed the Mandate, and the General Assembly therefore decided that the Mandate had therefore terminated, and that henceforth South West Africa would come under the direct responsibility of the United Nations. The General Assembly set up an *Ad Hoc* Committee of 14 Member States to recommend practical means by which South West Africa should be administered by the U.N. The Resolution received 114 votes in its favour and 2 votes against it, namely South Africa and Portugal. The vast majority of the Member States supported the Resolution.

The fifth special session of the General Assembly, which is currently meeting in New York, has been considering the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, which has not put forward any specific recommendations for action by the General Assembly. India together with 57 countries has tabled a draft resolution, which *inter alia* proposes the establishment of a United Nations Council and the appointment of a United Nations Commissioner for the purpose of administering South West Africa until it attains its independence. The draft resolution also envisages measures by the Security Council to enable its implementation. The sponsors of the draft resolution are now engaged in informal consultations with other Members with a view to securing the maximum support for it.

Retired Indian Ambassadors Staying Abroad

*16. **Shri C. C. Desai:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Ambassadors of India who retired and stayed on abroad instead of returning to India;

(b) the nationality of these Ambassadors and the care or precautions taken by Government to see that Ambassadors loyal to India in every sense were only sent abroad; and

(c) whether Government propose to take an undertaking from the Ambassadors in future that after retirement they shall not settle down outside India?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) As far as we know, Shri A. C. Nambiar, former Ambassador of India to the Federal Republic of Germany, and the late Dr. M. A. Rauf, former Ambassador of India to Belgium and later to Switzerland. Also Shri A. S. Lall, who resigned from service in 1963, is in U.S.A. on private employment.

(b) Their nationality was Indian. Government had no reason to doubt their loyalty to India.

(c) The freedom of an individual to settle down anywhere in the world he wishes cannot be curbed by Government, unless there is a clear and apparent danger to the State. No such undertaking is considered necessary.

Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty

*17. **Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:**
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
Shri V. Krishnamoorthi:
Shri P. M. Sayeed:
Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Manibhai J. Patel:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Yogendra Sharma:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:
Shri S. S. Kothari:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri Swell:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Bal Raj Madhok:
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:
Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri R. K. Sinha:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri Mohsin:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri P. Viswambharan:
Shri Manglathumadom:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has decided not to sign the non-proliferation treaty unless India's security against Nuclear threat was assured by U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.;

(b) if so, the reaction of U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. Government's in the matter;

(c) whether it is also a fact that our representatives had a talk with other Governments about this; and

(d) if so, the reaction of those Governments?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The question of security assurance for India and other non-nuclear weapon powers against nuclear attack is an issue separate from the non-proliferation treaty, arising from certain facts and realities of the international situation. Any non-proliferation treaty that might emerge after discussions in the ENDC has to be judged on its own merits and in the light of our national interests and certain principles established by the United Nations General Assembly in its Resolution 2028(XX). The question of the Government of India signing or not signing the non-proliferation treaty depends on whether the treaty, as it emerges in its final form after discussions in the ENDC, will meet these requirements.

(c) and (d). Our representatives have had exchanges of views with various Governments on the question of a non-proliferation treaty as well as on the problem of security of India and other non-nuclear powers against nuclear attack. These exchanges have been of a confidential nature and the other Governments have indicated that their views should not be made public at present.

Return of Nagas from China

*18. **Shri P. M. Sayeed:**
Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri A. Dipa:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri S. Supakar:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Swell:
Shri Kikar Singh:
Shri Kolai Birua:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri A. K. Kisku:
Shri S. N. Maiti:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Manibhai J. Patel:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Virnendra Kumar Shah:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri Bal Raj Madhok:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri V. Krishnamoorthi:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:
Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati:
Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Rabi Ray:
Shri Rameshwar Singh:

Shri P. Parthasarathy:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. N. Patodia:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two batches of Naga Hostiles, who had escaped to China, have returned to Nagaland with arms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to check this?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) According to information available with the Government of India the two batches of Underground Nagas have not so far returned to Nagaland.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

ताशकन्द क़रार की क्रियान्विति

*19. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :**
श्री क० लकप्पा :
श्री ओंकार सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :
श्री देवकी नन्दन पाटोदिया :
श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री आत्म दास :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री चं० चु० देसाई :
श्री रा० बरुआ :
श्री काशीनाथ पांडेय :
श्री य० अ० प्रसाद :
श्री न० कु० सांघी :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 20 मार्च, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 10 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ताशकंद क़रार की क्रियान्विति के लिये पाकिस्तान द्वारा इस बीच कोई विशेष प्रयत्न किये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका स्वरूप क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ताशकन्द समझौते के अनुसार विभिन्न मामलों पर दोनों सरकारों के बीच बातचीत कराने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयत्न किये गये हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) से (ग). सदन को मालूम है कि ताशंकन्द घोषणा में लिखी गई बातों के अनुरूप हमने विभिन्न मामलों में दोनों सरकारों के बीच बातचीत शुरू कराने की निरंतर कोशिश की है । भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच सामान्य संबंध बनाने की दृष्टि से विभिन्न विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श करने के हमारे पहले प्रस्तावों पर पाकिस्तान सरकार ने सीमित उत्तर दिया है और दोनों देशों के बीच दूर-संचार के प्रबंध सामान्य कर देने के लिए बातचीत करने की इच्छा प्रकट की है । उन्होंने सिविल हवाई उड़ाने फिर शुरू करने के लिए बातचीत करने का प्रस्ताव भी किया है । हमने इस रुख का स्वागत किया है और हम राजनयिक सूत्रों के ज़रिये बातचीत का क्षेत्र विस्तृत करने की संभावना का पता लगा रहे हैं ताकि अन्य निकट के सम्बद्ध मामले भी सम्मिलित किए जा सकें । हमने ऐसे प्रश्नों पर बातचीत करने के लिए पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों के एक दल को दिल्ली बुलाने की पेशकश की है जिन पर दोनों पक्ष बातचीत करना चाहें । पाकिस्तान सरकार के अंतिम उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है लेकिन अभी तक कोई बहुत उत्साह-वर्द्धक जवाब नहीं मिल पाया है ।

Chinese Offer of Rice to India

*20. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait:
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Gwell:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Meetha Lal:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri B. S. Sharma:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedi:
Shri P. M. Sayeed:
Dr. Karni Singh:
Shri Kikar Singh:
Shri R. K. Birla:
Shri Kolai Birua:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has offered rice to India;

(b) if so, the terms of the offer;

(c) whether Government have accepted the offer; and

(d) if so, with what result?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Strength of Army Officers

*21. Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Ranjit Singh:
Shri B. S. Sharma:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present strength of Officers in the Army is below the authorised strength;

(b) whether the release of Emergency Commissioned Officers is likely to further reduce this strength; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to meet this contingency?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). I regret that it is not possible to give any indication about the strength of officers in the Army as this would not be in the public interest. I can assure the hon. Member however that the release of Emergency Commissioned Officers and intake of Short Service Commissioned Officers is being so phased as not to affect the efficiency or strength of the Officers in the Army.

Islands in Indian Ocean

*22. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of small Islands in the Indian Ocean whose sovereignty is not in doubt;

(b) the number of those which are in the doubtful category; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to see that these Islands are not used as bases by the foreign powers or as springboards for attack on India or as testing grounds for nuclear explosions?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Government do not at present have complete information in this respect. Necessary enquires are being made.

(c) Government are vigilant about any proposals by foreign powers to set up bases in the Indian Ocean area. Necessary action is beig taken, in consultation with other interested Governments, and the U.N.

Chief Ministers' Conference

*24. **Shri S. Supakar:**
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Rabi Ray:
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the principal decisions taken in the Chief Ministers' Conference held in April, 1967 on the relationship between the Centre and the States in future; and

(b) the other subjects discussed thereat and the decision taken thereon?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-332/67].

Expenditure on Indian Missions Abroad

*25. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri P. Ramamurthi:
Shri S. S. Kothari:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri P. Parthasarathy:
Shri R. D. Reddy:
Shri K. Haldar:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the expenditure on the Indian Embassies, Consulates and High Commissions abroad has gone up considerably during the recent past;

(b) if so, the extent of this rise;

(c) whether Government propose to take economy measures in view of the foreign exchange shortage and economic difficulties in the country; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 2.72 crores. Over the last year, accountable by devaluation and increased costs abroad.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The broad outlines of the measures taken to ensure the most economical use of the Budget Grant of the Ministry of External Affairs are as follows:

(i) Posts of officers and staff in the Missions abroad are sanctioned only after the proposals have been thoroughly examined on the basis of work study and approved by the Economy Board of the Ministry of External Affairs.

(ii) In view of the acute foreign exchange position, the Budget proposals are examined with the greatest possible emphasis on economy without at the same time sacrificing functional effectiveness.

(iii) The device of concurrent accredition has been adopted

as a means to curtail increase in expenditure on External Affairs which would have been otherwise of a larger magnitude.

(iv) Proposals for opening of new Missions are implemented gradually, in the order of priority.

(v) Powers of Heads of Missions to incur expenditure have been precisely defined.

(vi) Some posts are being kept in abeyance or abolished.

Training Facilities for Kuwait Personnel

*26. **Shri N. K. Sanghi:**
Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he offered to make available services of Indian Technicians and experts together with training facilities for Kuwait personnel in India during his recent visit to Kuwait; and

(b) if so, in what particular field the services of technicians have been offered?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No particular fields have been mentioned. Technicians will be provided in accordance with the requirements of Kuwait and depending upon their availability in India.

Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Kanpur

*27. **Shri A. B. Vajpayee:**
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Bharat Singh:
Shri Ranjit Singh:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary of Karamchari Sangh, Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Kanpur went on hunger strike some time ago at his Delhi residence to press the demands of the Karamchari Sangh of H.A.L.;

(b) if so, what were their demands; and

(c) the action taken by Government to meet them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir; persons who went on hunger strike were reported to be former employees of H.A.L. (Kanpur Division).

(b) That the cases of the dismissed employees of H.A.L. (Kanpur Division) should be re-considered.

(c) The Government find it difficult to intervene because:

(i) action taken by the management was after a proper enquiry;

(ii) on the facts of the case the punishment does not appear to be harsh or unjust;

(iii) the representation is against action taken by the management of H.A.L., a Public Sector Undertaking functioning under the Company Law.

Aid to Neighbouring Countries

*28. **Shri S. R. Damani:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state the commitments which Government have made to grant foreign aid to he neighbouring countries during the last three yeas in the form of (i) technical know-how; (ii) financial assistance; and (iii) supply of capital goods?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Release of fighters for Goa's freedom

*29. **Shri Sequeira:**
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Dr. Karni Singh:
Shrimati Niriep Kaur:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Alam Das:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the steps which Government have taken to secure the release of fighters for Goa's freedom, Mr. Mohan Ranade and Dr. Telo Mascarenhas, who are still under detention in Portugal; and

(b) whether the attention of the U.N. Secretary-General has been drawn to this and his good offices sought in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) All possible efforts have been made and continue to be made for the release of Shri Mohan Laxman Ranade and Dr. Mascarenhas, through the good offices of friendly countries.

The matter was also taken up through the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Amnesty International. A Portuguese lawyer was engaged to pursue the case with the Portuguese authorities.

The Government of India has also sought the good offices of the Holy See in this regard.

(b) The matter does not fall within the sphere of U.N. Secretary General's functions. His attention has, however, been informally drawn to this.

पंजा साहिब (पाकिस्तान) के तीर्थयात्री

*30. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह आहरवाल :
श्री आलम दास :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैशाखी के पर्व पर पंजा साहिब (पाकिस्तान) की यात्रा पर गये हुये व्यक्तियों के साथ पाकिस्तान सरकार ने दुर्व्यवहार किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री म्० क० चागला) : (क) और (ख). इस साल अप्रैल में वैशाखी के अवसर पर जो तीर्थयात्री पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में पंजा साहब गए थे, उन्हें कुछ दिक्कतें पेश आई जो मुख्यत: इस कारण हुई थीं कि विभिन्न तीर्थयात्री दलों में संगठित नेतृत्व की कमी थी और उनके लिए बनाये गये प्रोग्राम में आखिरी वक्त पर कुछ परिवर्तन कर दिए गए थे। कुछ धार्मिक संगठनों के जिन नेताओं ने वैशाखी तीर्थयात्रा में भाग लिया था उनका कहना है कि पाकिस्तान के कुछ अधिकारियों का रवैया मदद करने का नहीं था। सरकार उन कठिनाइयों की जांच कर रही है जो तीर्थयात्रियों को पेश आई थीं, ताकि कार्य विधि में सुधार किया जा सके।

Foreign Film Festivals

1. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign Film Fes-

tivals in which India participated during the last five years;

(b) the names of Indian pictures which won any awards;

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange spent on these Film Festivals;

(d) the number and names of producers and other film people who went abroad for participating in these Film Festivals and the countries they visited;

(e) the amount of foreign exchange released in favour of each individual during the last five years; and

(f) the nature and amount of advantage derived by the Indian film industry as a result of participating in the Film Festivals?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

Buildings purchased for Indian Missions Abroad

2. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of buildings purchased in various countries since the Independence for housing Indian Missions and their individual cost;

(b) the annual cost of maintaining them, country-wise;

(c) the amount spent on renovating and furnishing residences of Ambassadors as against the maintenance expense of the Chancery buildings;

(d) whether it is a fact that residences of Ambassadors are most modern while the Chancery buildings are neglected; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the Chancery buildings?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The required information is given in the statement placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-333/67*].

(b) A Head of Mission can authorise expenditure upto 2·15 per cent of the book value of building on its repairs in any single financial year under his delegated powers. Government sanction, however, is necessary if the cost of repairs exceeds 2.15 per cent of the book value of the property.

(c) The information on the exact amount of money spent on renovating and furnishing of Embassy residences and Chancery buildings is not readily available. Collection of figures from the dates of purchases would require time and labour out of proportion to the public interest to be served.

As regards furniture and furnishings a Head of the Mission, can, under powers delegated to him incur an expenditure upto the limit of Rs. 1,600 per annum (Rs. 1,000 before devaluation) on purchases for his own residence provided the articles purchased are not inadmissible. For all purchases under this head for residences of Head of Missions exceeding the limit of Rs. 1,600 per annum, sanction of the Government of India is required. As against this a Head of Mission is empowered to spend Rs. 8,000 per annum (Rs. 5,000 before devaluation) on purchases on furniture/furnishings for the Chancery.

In addition the Head of Mission is also empowered to spend upto 4 per cent of the total book value in respect of durable articles and 7.5 per cent of the total book value of the non-durable articles on maintenance/furnishings and upto the same limit on renewals and replacement for his own residence. For Chancery the limits are 8 per cent of the capital cost of furniture etc. and 15 per cent of the capital cost of glassware, crockery etc. The Government has, however, recently imposed a ban on all

new purchases for offices and residences abroad for a period of 18 months effective from October, 1966.

(d) It is not correct to say that Chancery buildings are 'neglected' and the residences of Ambassadors are 'most modern'. The rules for repairs and maintenance of buildings viz. 2·15 per cent of the book value of property on repairs annually applies to the Embassy residences and Chancery buildings alike. In the case of leased buildings where the landlord does not accept responsibility for repairs, a Head of the Mission can authorise an expenditure on repairs not exceeding 25 per cent of the annual rent. Repairs to all buildings, whether owned by Government or taken on lease, are undertaken to keep them in good condition subject, of course to the availability of funds. Embassy residences and Chancery buildings are not comparable as they are meant for different purposes. The former are meant for representational purposes while the latter are for office and functional purposes.

(e) Does not arise in view of above.

Tibetan Refugees

3. Shri Baburao Patel:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far in rehabilitating 50,000 Tibetan refugees;

(b) the number of Tibetan refugees not rehabilitated so far;

(c) the amount of monthly dole spent on those not rehabilitated so far;

(d) whether the industries set up to provide employment to the Tibetan refugees such as a woollen mill, tea estate etc. are by themselves profitable propositions;

(e) if so, how many such Industries are there and the amount of investment involved in them;

(f) whether it is a fact that many of these Tibetan refugees were found to be either agents or spies of the Chinese;

(g) if so, how many and in what parts of the country; and

(h) the steps taken against such spies?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The total expenditure upto the 31st March, 1966 on rehabilitating about 33,000 Tibetan refugees was Rs. 3,52,22,717,09. Figures for the period April 1, 1966 to March 31, 1967, are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) About 16,500.

(c) Government are disbursing Rs. 2.7 lakhs per month on feeding Tibetan refugees who are either not rehabilitated as yet or whose rehabilitation has not reached the final stage.

(d) The industries have not gone into production so far. They are expected to be profitable and should make the Tibetan settled on them, self-supporting.

(e) Work is underway on the following industries being established with voluntary assistance.

1. A Tea Garden at Bir in Kangra Distt. at estimated cost of Rs. 10,00,000.
2. A Woollen Mill at Bir in Kangra Distt. at estimated cost of Rs. 15,00,000.
3. A Lime Stone Quarry in Nahan Distt. Rs. 10,00,000.

(f) Only a few of the refugees arriving from Tibet were suspected of being Chinese agents.

(g) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(h) The suspects are interned. Those found to be innocent are released and sent to rehabilitation sites.

'No man's land' in Ahmednagar

5. **Shri Anantrao Patil:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a big stretch of land has been kept as 'No Man's Land' between Ahmednagar Cantonment and Ahmednagar City Municipality;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the applications pending with the Cantonment authorities for the sale of land to the various social, educational and cultural institutions?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. An area of 239.52 acres was excised from Ahmednagar Cantonment limits in 958 and included within the Ahmednagar Municipal limits.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 13.44 acres of land from the area in question have been sold to the Ahmednagar College while requests from three social, cultural and educational institutions, namely Hind Sewa Mandal, Shri Bhujan Shikshan Sangh and President Ahmednagar Education Society for lease of land are under consideration.

Presses in India

6. **Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the first ten owners of the Presses having the largest number of dailies (weeklies and monthlies) under their control;

(b) the first ten owners of the presses having the highest income out of the Press business; and

(c) the ten highest income earners, the respective percentages of income out of advertisement and out of sale?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) The first ten owners of presses (common ownership newspapers) having the largest number of dailies, weeklies, monthlies etc. are:

(1) Express Newspapers.
(2) Bennett Coleman & Co. Ltd.
(3) Thanthi Trust & Allied Publications.
(4) Hindustan Times & Allied Publications.
(5) Amrit Bazar Patrika.
(6) Ram Gopal Maheshwari & others.
(7) Saurashtra Trust.
(8) Anand Bazar Patrika.
(9) Indian National Press.
(10) Shri Narakesari Prakashan Ltd.

(b) and (c). Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have no information on the subject.

Atom Bomb

7. **Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the amount needed for the manufacture of one nuclear bomb?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): It would be unrealistic to attempt to estimate the cost of producing one prototype nuclear bomb, as the entire development expenditure thereon, which would be extremely high, would have to be debited to it.

Iranian Fighter Planes for Pakistan

8. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Balraj Madhok:
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee:
Shri Sharda Nand:

Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Swell:
Shri R. D. Reddy:
Shri P. Parthasarthy:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that sixteen F-5 Supersonic Fighter Planes of Iranian Air Force are at present in Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether these are in lieu of the 60 F-86 fighter planes that Iran gave to Pakistan for overhauling and which had to be transferred to Iran, after a lot of pressure was put by India on the countries that gave these planes to Iran;

(c) whether Government are alert and vigilant about this collusion of some CENTO countries with Pakistan; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to foil this growing menace coming from Pakistan with the active help and co-operation of Iran?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). According to our information, fifteen F-5 and two C-130 aircraft of the Iranian Air Force had proceeded to Pakistan for taking part in the National Day Celebrations on 23rd March, 1967. These aircraft went back to Iran in the month of April. These planes were in addition to the F-86 Fighter Planes which had gone earlier from Iran to Pakistan, and were later stated to have gone back to Iran.

(c) and (d). The Government are constantly alert and vigilant about Pakistan's attempt to procure arms from some Cento countries. Whenever necessary and expedient, the matter is taken up through diplomatic channels with the Governments concerned. The Government of India are fully alive to the situation created by Pakistani arms build-up and are taking appropriate steps for safeguarding their security.

'The Untold Story' by Lt. General Kaul

9. **Shri Mohammad Ismail:**
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri B. K. Modak:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri C. Das:
Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri Rabi Ray:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri S. Supakar:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Swell:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Government in investigating into the statements made by Lt. General Kaul in his book "The Untold Story";

(b) when the investigations are likely to be over; and

(c) whether Govt. propose to lay a copy of the report on the outcome of the investigations on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The examination of the book is nearing completion and I shall apprise the House of the result as soon as Government's decision is reached on the result of such examination.

Tibet Issue in U.N.O.

10. **Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:**
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to raise the question of Tibet at the United Nations during its next session; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) At present, there is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Report of Pillai Committee on I.F.S.

11. **Shri B. S. Sharma:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Swell:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Dr. Karni Singh:
Shri Kikar Singh:
Shri R. K. Birla:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri B. Barua:
Shri C. C. Desai:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether final decision has been taken on the recommendations of the Pillai Committee on the Indian Foreign Service;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) when these will be implemented?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The examination of the recommendations of the I.F.S. Committee in the Ministry of External Affairs has been completed. After consultations with other concerned Ministries of the Government of India it is proposed to consider the recommendations at Cabinet level, so that final decision can be taken at an early date.

आकाशवाणी के लिये निगम

12. श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री अद्धानन्द :
श्री भारत सिंह :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री ओंकार सिंह :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य :
श्री कं० हलधर :
श्रीमती शारदा मुकर्जी :
श्री सेजियान :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के लिये एक एक निगम बनाने के बारे में कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में कब तक निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी नहीं, अभी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) निर्णय शीघ्र करने की पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है।

Commercial Broadcasting

13. **Shri Mohan Swarup:**
Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait:
Shri Manibhai J. Patel:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri S. Supakar:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Dr. Karal Singh:
Shrimati Niriep Kaur:
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Swell:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri A. K. Kisku:
Shri S. N. Maiti:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri Ranjit Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Meetha Lal:
Shri Ram Kishen Gupta:
Shri Anbashagan:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that arrangements are being made for broadcasting commercial advertisements;

(b) if so, when this broadcasting will start; and

(c) the details thereof together with the estimated annual revenue receipts therefrom?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes Sir, in the beginning as a pilot project.

(b) and (c). The details are being worked out. Every attempt is made to expedite but it is difficult to say when it will start and what will be the revenue.

हिन्दी का प्रयोग

14. **श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :** क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेश जाने वाले भारतीय अधिकारियों तथा अन्य प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों को हिन्दी में न बोलने के कारण उचित सम्मान नहीं दिया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार यह जरूरी समझेगी कि ऐसे अधिकारियों तथा अन्य प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों को पारपत्र (पासपोर्ट) तभी दिये जायें जब उन्हें हिन्दी पढ़ना तथा बोलना आता हो ;

(ग) उनके मंत्रालय में कितने सरकारी अधिकारियों ने हिन्दी सीख ली है और सरकार ने इस कार्य पर कितनी राशि व्यय की है ; और

(घ) कितने अधिकारी हिन्दी सीखने के बाद हिन्दी में काम करते हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं।

(ग) 1960 से लेकर अब तक गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अंतर्गत चलाई जाने वाली हिन्दी सीखने की कक्षाओं में 105 कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी सीख ली है।

(घ) हिन्दी अनुभाग में काम करने वाले लोगों को छोड़ कर अन्य लोग हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने के लिए बाध्य नहीं हैं।

Land for Ex-Servicemen in Coimbatore

15. **Shri K. Ramani:**
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Ex-servicemen's Welfare Association of Coimbatore for the allotment of land for construction of houses;

(b) whether Government have considered the representation; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation was forwarded to Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board for consideration.

(c) Does not arise. It is for the State authorities to decide the matter.

Arrest and Harassment of Indian Survey Officials by Pakistan authorities

16. **Shri M. Rampure:**
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Indian Survey Officials were arrested and harassed by the Pakistan authorities at the border recently; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. On 11th January 1967, three members of an Indian Survey party were kidnapped by the East Pakistan Rifles men from Narukhaki, District Murshidabad (inside Indian territory) while they were waiting for the arrival of the Pakistan Survey party. Strong protests were lodged with the Government of East Pakistan. Two of them were released after several hours and allowed to return to India. The third one was released on 25th January 1967 after a trial at Rajshahi. The contention of the Government of Pakistan was that the three persons were arrested inside Pakistan territory and that, while two of them were released as soon as their identity was established, the third one was detained as he did not possess travel documents. The Government of East Pakistan was told by the State Government of West Bengal that its contention was not correct because in terms of a decision arrived at during the 85th Conference of the DLRSs, it had been decided that travel documents were not needed by officials of that particular category as they were not required to cross the border and that the person concerned had not in fact crossed into Pakistan territory.

(b) The matter was discussed in the 86th Conference of Directors of Land Records and Surveys of West Bengal and East Pakistan held in Calcutta on the 29th and 30th March, 1967 and it has been decided that, to stop recurrence of such incidents, all Survey Staff on either side must in future carry valid travel documents.

आकाशवाणी से फरमायशी गाने

17. **श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी से फरमायशी गाने (श्रोताओं के अनुरोध पर) प्रसारित करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई नियम है ; और

(ख) क्या फरमायशी कार्यक्रम बनाते समय देश के हितों तथा श्रोताओं की रुचि का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) फरमायशी कार्यक्रम

पूर्णतः श्रोताओं की प्रार्थना पर आधारित होते हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों को बनाने और प्रसारण करने में मुख्यतः इन बातों का ध्यान रखा जाता है कि वे शब्द संगीत की दृष्टि से सुकलिपूर्ण और सर्वप्रिय होने चाहिए।

(ख) जी हां।

Complaints against Presidents of Cantonment Boards

18. **Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:**
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by his Ministry or the various Army Commands against the Presidents of the Cantonment Boards in India from the elected members of the respective Boards during the last 10 years;

(b) the nature of such complaints; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Complaints received by the Army Commands or the Ministry of Defence from the elected-members of the Cantonment Boards against their Presidents are dealt with on merits. Effort will be made to collect the information to the extent possible, and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Memorial for Indian Patriots in Burma

19. **Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether details of the proposal to erect a memorial to the Indian patriots in Mandalay, Burma have been worked out;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) if not, the time likely to be taken to finalise the scheme?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). We are in communication with our Embassy in Rangoon regarding the details concerning the question of putting up plaques in the Memorial Hall in Mandalay Jail. Efforts are being made to finalise the matter without delay.

Proposal regarding reduction in Arms Expenditure of India and Pakistan

20. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ranjit Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:
Shri B. S. Sharma:
Shri George Fernandes:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri S. Supakar:
Shri Liladhar Koloki:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Swell:
Shri Manibhai J. Patel:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri D. N. Patodia:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has rejected India's proposal made sometime ago for talks on reduction in arms expenditure in both countries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether a copy of the correspondence between the two countries on the subject will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pakistan has rejected our proposal on the plea that the question of arms limitation can be realistically tackled only if a simultaneous effort

is mode to negotiate what Pakistan describes a settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute. Pakistan in its reply has relegated the question of arms reduction to a subsidiary position and does not seem as anxious as the Government of India to see a reduction of the mounting burden of armaments. The Government of India have expressed the view that such reduction in arms will be good in itself and found to have a wholesome effect on the economy of both countries and create a better atmosphere all round.

(c) A copy of the correspondence between the two countries on the subject is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-334/67].

Visas given to Pak. Nationals for Visiting India

21. **Shri C. C. Desai:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) The number of cases in which visas were given by the Indian High Commissioner to Pakistani nationals for visiting India since the 1st January, 1966;

(b) the number of cases in which the Pakistani authorities gave visas to Indian nationals visiting Pakistan;

(c) if the two numbers are very disparate, the action Government propose to take to ensure uniformity in the practice relating to granting of visas; and

(d) whether Government are aware that while Pakistani nationals get visas fairly easily for visit to India, Pakistani authorities do not extend the same facility to Indian nationals even on humanitarian grounds with the consequential discontent on the part of the Indian public including Muslims, Parsees and Christians?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The statistics of visas issued by the Indian Missions in Pakistan to Pakistani nationals since 1st January, 1966 are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available.

(b) and (c). The Pakistani authorities do not intimate their figures to us.

(d) Yes, Sir. Whenever cases involving hardship to Indian nationals in securing visas for visiting Pakistan on humanitarian grounds are brought to our notice, they are taken up with the Government of Pakistan.

गाजियाबाद के निकट हेलीकाप्टर की दुर्घटना

22. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री राम सिंह आयरवाल :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 28 मार्च, 1967 को गाजियाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट भारतीय वायुसेना का एक हेलीकाप्टर विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) इस दुर्घटना में जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) दुर्घटना टेलरोटर के एक संघटक की मेटल फटीग कारण तकनीकी खराबी के कारण हुई।

(ग) न तो कोई जनहानि हुई और न किसी असैनिक सम्पति को नुकसान ही। दुर्घटना के कारण विमान को क्षति पहुंचने का अनुमान लगाया जा रहा है।

हज तीर्थयात्री

23. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह आयरवाल :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले वर्ष 65,500 मुसलमानों को हज की तीर्थ-यात्रा पर जाने की अनुमति दी गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की ;

(ग) क्या विदेशी मुद्रा के वर्तमान संकट को देखते हुए खर्च की गई विदेशी मुद्रा न्यायोचित थी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसे मामलों में विदेशी मुद्रा की बड़ी राशि के खर्च किये जाने को रोकने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) पिछली हज यात्रा के लिए भारत से 15,530 व्यक्ति गए थे।

(ख) 2,39,40,000 रुपए।

(ग) और (घ). पिछली हज यात्रा के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की सीमा नियत करते समय सरकार ने विदेश मुद्रा स्थिति को पूरी तरह ध्यान में रखा था।

सेवा मुक्त होने पर गैर-कमीशन प्राप्त सैनिक अधिकारियों को असैनिक विभागों में लगाना

24. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह आयरवाल :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक गैर-कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारी को जब वह एक सिविल विभाग में सेवा प्राप्त करता है तो उसके पद के समान पद की पेशकश नहीं की जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सेना से उसकी उन्मुक्ति के तुरन्त पश्चात् उसको सिविल विभाग में सेवा की पेशकश नहीं दी जाती है ;

(ग) क्या एक भूतपूर्व सैनिक को नियोजन के मामले में सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देने और उसके लिये स्थान रक्षित करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई व्यवस्था की है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख) : कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों को छोड़ कर व्यक्तियों को सेवा से विमुक्ति पर, अगर वह कामदिलाऊ कार्यालयों में रजिस्टर्ड हों, उन्हें सूचित की गई तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के रिक्त स्थानों में उपयुक्त, नियुक्तियों की पेशकश की जाती है, इसमें उनकी अर्हताओं और अनुभव का पूरा ध्यान रखा जाता है। सेवा से विमुक्ति और किसी असैनिक विभाग में पुनर्नियुक्ति के बीच अवधि से छुटकारा पाना संभव नहीं है।

(ग) से (ङ). काम पर लगाने वालों द्वारा सूचित किए गए रिक्त स्थानों

के लिए काम दिलाऊ कार्यालयों में नामांकन के लिए भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को तृतीय प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ; पहली प्राथमिकता वाले अर्थात छांटी किए गए अथवा आर्थिक यूनिट की सिफारिशों पर फालतू घोषित किए गए केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी, और द्वितीय प्राथमिकता के अर्थात उत्तर-पश्चिम सीमा प्रान्त, सिंध और बलोचिस्तान सरकारों के विस्थापित कर्मचारी अब लगभग अलभ्य हैं। इसलिए कार्यक्रम में तृतीय प्राथमिकता इस समय सब से उच्च प्राथमिकता है, और इसका भूतपूर्व सैनिक छांटी किए गए असैनिक कर्मचारियों समेत (जो आर्थिक यूनिट की सिफारिशों से अन्यथा छांटी किए हैं) और सेविवर्ग की कई अन्य निम्न श्रेणियों के साथ लाभ उठा रहे हैं। तृतीय प्राथमिकता में भी भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को कई विशिष्ट कामों के लिए, जैसे कि वाच एंड वार्ड इत्यादि में विशेष प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। जिन में सैनिक अनुभव वांछनीय अर्हता होती है। भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को अपनी सेवा से विमुक्ति से 6 मास पहले अपनी पसन्द के कामदिलाऊ कार्यालय में नाम रजिस्टर करने की भी अनुमति दी जाती है। 1-7-66 से तृतीय श्रेणी के 10 प्रतिशत और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के 20 प्रतिशत स्थायी रिक्त स्थान सर्वप्रथम 2 वर्ष के लिए भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए सुरक्षित रखे जाते हैं। राज्य सरकारों को भी कहा गया है कि अपने विभागों में वह भी वैसे सुरक्षण रखें।

राज्यों के लिये रेडियो सेटों का नियतन

25. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :
श्री हीरजी भाई :
श्री ब्र० प्रधानी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों को 31 मार्च, 1967 तक कितने रेडियो सेट दिये गये और उनकी कीमत क्या है और वे रेडियो सेट किस आधार पर दिये गये ;

(ख) ये रेडियो सेट किस उद्देश्य से दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) इनमें से कितने रेडियो सेट इस समय ठीक हालत में चल रहे हैं और जो खराब हो गये हैं उनकी मरम्मत के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) पंचायत रेडियो योजना के अन्तर्गत 31 मार्च, 1967 तक विभिन्न राज्यों को 1,19,425 रेडियो सेट दिए गए। इस अवधि में 5,122 रेडियो सेट केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों को दिये गये।

पिछले 12 वर्षों में पंचायती रेडियो सेटों का मूल्य, जिसमें लाउडस्पीकर, एरियल तथा बैटरियां भी शामिल हैं, 250 रुपये से लेकर 400 रुपये तक रहा है। वर्तमान मूल्य इस प्रकार है :—

1. बिजली चालित	344.00 प्रति
2. वाल्व वाले, बैटरी चालित	332.00 प्रति
3. ट्रान्जिस्टर	412.00 प्रति

प्रत्येक राज्य/केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्र की जरूरतें हर वर्ष मालूम कर ली जाती हैं और धन की उपलब्धि के अनुसार रेडियो सेटों को इस हिसाब से बंटवारा किया जाता है कि प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने गांव ऐसे हैं, जिनमें अभी रेडियो सेट लगाना है।

(ख) आयोजित प्रचार योजना के अन्तर्गत गांव में लगाने के लिए पंचायती रेडियो सेट बांटे जाते हैं।

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य/केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों में चालू हालत में रेडियो सेटों की कितनी संख्या है यह सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और जैसे ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

रेडियो सेटों की देख भाल की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्रीय प्रशासित क्षेत्रों की है और उन्होंने इसके लिये अपने देखभाल करने वाले संगठन स्थापित किए हैं।

अक्तूबर, 1964 का भारत-श्रीलंका करार

*26. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :**
श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :
श्री अब्राहम :
श्री देवकी नन्दन पटोदिया :
श्री रा० बख्शा :
श्री च० चु० देसाई :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अक्तूबर, 1964 के भारत-श्रीलंका करार को किस हद तक अब तक क्रियान्वित किया गया है ;

(ख) उसकी क्रियान्विति में यदि कोई कठिनाइयां अनुभव की जा रही हैं तो वे क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि मद्रास सरकार ने हाल ही में इस करार पर पुनर्विचार किये जाने की प्रार्थना की है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सु० ह० चावला) : (क) श्रीलंका और भारत दोनों के प्रतिनिधियों की एक सम्मिलित समिति ने श्रीलंका/भारत की नागरिकता देने के लिए प्रायमिक शासन सम्बन्धी प्रबन्ध पूरे कर लिए हैं। करार पर अमल करने के लिए श्रीलंका की तरफ से वहां का कानून अब श्रीलंका की संसद् के सामने है। यह कानून बन जाने के बाद, भारत/श्रीलंका की नागरिकता के लिए अर्जियां मांगने के बारे में नोटिस जारी कर दिये जायेंगे।

(ख) इस करार पर अमल करने में अब तक कोई विशेष कठिनाइयां महसूस नहीं हुई हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

बिहार राज्य में मगही भाषा के लिये आकाशवाणी केन्द्र

27. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य में मगही भाषा के क्षेत्र के लिए एक पृथक आकाशवाणी केन्द्र स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह केन्द्र कब और किस स्थान पर स्थापित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) बिहार राज्य में मगही बोली के क्षेत्र में आकाशवाणी के वर्तमान पटना केन्द्र से प्रसारित कार्यक्रम अच्छी तरह सुने जाते हैं।

ट्रांसमिटरों का आयात

28. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :**
श्री देवकी नन्दन पटोदिया :
श्री रा० बख्शा :
श्री च० चु० देसाई :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वे शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटर जिनका आयात विदेशों से किया जाना था, भारत में आ चुके हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें किस तारीख को और कहां स्थापित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख). विदेशों में आयात किये जाने वाले 15 शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटरों में से 4 प्राप्त हो चुके हैं। इन चार ट्रांसमिटरों में से दो ट्रांसमिटर, एक जलंधर में और दूसरा कलकत्ता में, लगाने का काम चालू साल में पूरा हो जाने की आशा है। उम्मीद है कि शेष 13 ट्रांसमिटर अगले तीन सालों के दौरान चालू हो जाएंगे।

(ग) साज सामान के प्राप्त होने में कोई अनावश्यक देरी नहीं हुई है।

प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में कार्यक्रम

29. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के पटना केन्द्र से मगही, मैथिली और भोजपुरी में भी कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1966 में इन भाषाओं के प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम के प्रसारण के लिए प्रत्येक महीने कितना कितना समय निर्धारित किया गया ;

(ग) उपर्युक्त अवधि में आकाशवाणी के सभी केन्द्र से प्रसारित किये गये कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या आकाशवाणी के भागलपुर केन्द्र से प्रसारण चालू हो गये है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम की मासिक औसत अवधि इस प्रकार है :—

मगही	मैथिली	भोजपुरी
250 मिनट	650 मिनट	300 मिनट

(ग) रांची केन्द्र से इन बोलियों में, नियमित रूप से कार्यक्रम प्रसारित नहीं होते, सिवा लोकगीतों के जो सप्ताह में एक बार इन में से किसी बोली में होते हैं।

(घ) जी, हां।

भारतीय सांख्यिकीय संस्थान

30. **श्री अखाहम** :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री दृत्तचोस :
श्री विश्वनाथ मेनन :
श्री उमानाथ :
श्रीमती सुशीला गोपालन :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कबीर समिति ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि भारतीय सांख्यिकी संस्था को स्वायत्तशासी निकाय बनाया जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया है ; और

(ग) इस समिति में और क्या क्या सिफारिशें की है तथा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु-शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां संसदीय पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं। समिति की सिफारिशों पर सरकार विचार कर रही है। रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति संस्थान के अध्यक्ष के पास भेज दी गई है और उनसे अनुरोध किया गया है कि इस पर संस्थान द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही से सरकार को अवगत करावें।

Powerful Transmitters

31. **Shri Ebraham Sulaiman Sait:**
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up two powerful transmitters for broadcast for the Middle East and East Asia;

(b) if so, the capacity and estimated cost of these transmitters; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total estimated cost of these two very high power transmitter projects is about Rs. 6 crores.

(c) Equipment has already been ordered and the preliminary work for construction of buildings etc. is in progress.

Military Hospitals

32. **Shri Ranjit Singh:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri B. S. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the great indignation felt by Army personnel in having their women folk examined and treated by male Gynaecologists in the Military hospitals; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to post female Gynaecologists in the Military hospitals?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No complaint in this matter has been received from any Jawan. The prejudice in this respect is dying out.

(b) There are a number of lady medical officers in the Armed Forces and a certain number of them are qualified Gynaecologists. Lady medical officers are available at most stations for such of the families who object to Gynaecological examination by male specialists. 50 per cent of Gynaecologists employed in Defence Hospitals are ladies. Suitable lady medical officers are given facilities to specialise in Gynaecology.

Indian Army

33. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently reviewed their policy in regard to Caste/Communal/Regional nomenclature of various army formations and units;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce kitchens in the Army on non-communal basis;

(c) whether Government propose to relax regional conditions regarding the knowledge of English in order to enable the people from the recruited sections to join the Army; and

(d) the other steps Government propose to take to make the Indian Army a real National Army?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Since Independence, the policy of the Government is to preserve the national character of the Army. Broadly speaking, except for Infantry, the nomenclature of the various Arms and Services is in consonance with their role, for example, Armoured Corps, Regiment of Artillery, Corps of Engineers, Corps of Signals, Army Service Corps, Army Medical Corps etc. In the case of Infantry too, some of the regiments *e.g.* Parachute Regiment, the Brigade of

Guards, carry non-class, non-caste nomenclature. In the case of other Infantry Regiments, the existing class or regional nomenclature has been allowed to continue for historical and administrative reasons. The policy of the Government is to broad-base recruitment and to throw it open to all Indian citizens regardless of their class, creed, community, or region, provided they conform to the prescribed physical, educational and medical standards and are within the prescribed age limits. This policy is being gradually introduced even in Infantry where 'one class' units exist and representation has been given to communities who were not recruited heretofore.

(b) Kitchens in the Army are organised on 'Unit' or 'Sub-Unit' basis, not on communal basis. No change in the present arrangement is proposed.

(c) The educational standards for recruitment to the Army are uniform for all regions. Except for certain specialist trades, knowledge of English is not obligatory. It is not proposed to relax the educational standard for any particular region.

(d) The question does not arise as the Indian Army is already a real National Army.

Industrial Ventures in Kuwait

36. Shri N. K. Sanghi: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to conduct a survey in respect of industrial ventures in Kuwait through an experts agency; and

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Government of India have agreed to make available experts from the National Industrial Development Corporation to undertake detailed feasibility surveys in respect of industries which hold promise for mutually beneficial joint collaboration. The fields in which such surveys are to be undertaken and further details thereof will be decided by consultations between the two Governments.

U.S. Military Supply Mission in India

37. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure so far incurred by Government on the United States Military Supply Mission in India with year-wise break-up of the figures; and

(b) the heads under which this expenditure was incurred?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government of India have paid a total of Rs. 216.31 lakhs towards the expenditure of the U.S. Military Supply Mission in India to cover all likely rupee expenditure until June 30, 1966.

The year-wise break-up of the payments is:

(i) 1962-63	Rs. 50.00 lakhs
(ii) 1964-65	Rs. 100.00 lakhs
(iii) 1965-66	Rs. 66.31 lakhs
Total:	Rs. 216.31 lakhs

(b) This represents expenditure on the services and facilities, such as accommodation, pay of local employees, purchase of stores and travel in India, which we had undertaken to meet when the establishment of the Mission was agreed to. The expenditure was incurred from Main Head 4(Misc) of the Major Head 79-Army under the Defence Services Estimates.

Indians serving in U.N.O.

38. Shri S. R. Damani:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri P. Parthasarathy:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state the number of

Indians who are serving in the United Nations and other U.N. Organisations together with the names of such organisations?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): The number of Indians serving in the U.N. Secretariat as on 31st August 1966 was 65 at the professional level and above. Their number in general or field services was 52.

As regards the U.N. Specialised Agencies and the United Nations Children's Fund, the number of Indians serving with them as on 1st January, 1965 was as follows:

1.	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	47
2.	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	23
3.	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	18
4.	International Finance Corporation (IFC)	5
5.	Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	120
6.	World Health Organisation (WHO)	46
7.	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	56
8.	International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)	17
9.	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	5
10.	World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)	3
11.	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	6
12.	Universal Postal Union (UPU)	1
13.	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO)	Nil
14.	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	76

Later information is not available.

Foreign citizenship accepted by Indian Technicians and Scientists

39. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the number of Indian technicians and scientists who have accepted citizenship of foreign countries and/or who are employed in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, whether any efforts have been made to recall them to serve the country?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) It has not been possible to make any accurate assessment of the number of Indian technicians and scientists who are employed in foreign countries. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Maintains a Special Register for the enrolment of Indians with a recognised degree or diploma in scientific and technical fields. This enrolment, however, is voluntary and, therefore, far from complete. On 1st January, 1967, the number of scientific and technical personnel abroad enrolled in the Register was 6,402. The actual number may well have been much more than this figure. Government have no information of the number of Indian scientists and technicians abroad who have accepted citizenship of foreign countries.

(b) Yes, Sir. Among the efforts made to recall Indian scientists and technicians to serve the country, are the following:

(1) the organisation of an "Indians Abroad" Register;

(2) the organisation of a "Scientists' Pool" to provide temporary placement to those coming from abroad;

(3) the initiation of supernumerary posts in government organisations and public sector undertakings to utilize the skills of returning scientists; and

(4) periodic visits by members of the UPSC and other recruiting organizations to foreign countries to enable recruitment of suitable personnel who may not be able to appear for interviews in India.

Indian Troops with U.N.O.

40. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our troops have been put at the disposal of U.N.O. as and when request was received; and

(b) if so, the present strength of Indian troops with U.N.O. and where they are stationed?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). At present Indian troops are serving with the United Nations Emergency Force in Gaza only. The sanctioned strength of our troops is 1002.

भारत चीन संघर्ष के पश्चात् चीन से आये हुये भारतीय

41. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह आयरवास :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1962 में भारत-चीन संघर्ष के दौरान चीन से कितने भारतीय भारत में आये;

(ख) उन में से कितने व्यक्तियों ने "बैंक आफ चाइना" में अपने खाते खोल रखे थे ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन व्यक्तियों ने अपनी राशि वापस लेने के लिये कई पत्र भेज दिये हैं किन्तु अभी तक वह राशि उन्हें नहीं मिली है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री एम० सी० चागला) : (क) 1962 में चीन में 70 भारतीय राष्ट्रिक थे । 1966 के अन्त तक ये आंकड़े 29 तक रह गये ।

(ख) सही संख्या तत्काल सुलभ नहीं है । लेकिन पांच मामले सरकार के ध्यान में आए हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). इन भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों को बैंक आफ चाइना की चीनी शाखाओं ने भारत स्थित अपनी शाखाओं अथवा अन्य भारतीय बैंकों के नाम 2 नवम्बर, 1962 के बाद ड्राफ्ट दिए थे जब कि कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट के आदेशों के अन्तर्गत भारत-स्थित बैंक आफ चाइना की शाखाओं को परिसमाप्त कर दिया गया था । 1962 में चीनी आक्रमण के फलस्वरूप जो भारतीय शरणार्थी विस्थापित हो गए थे, उनकी कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, यह महसूस किया गया था कि परिसमापन की कार्रवाई के पूरा हो जाने के बाद बैंक आफ चाइना के मुख्य कार्यालय के खाते में जो शेष धन राशि जमा हो, उसमें से इस तरह के दावों को भुगतान किया जाए । इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए इन भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों के बैंक आफ चाइना द्वारा दिए गये ड्राफ्टों का भुगतान करने के लिए 31-1-1963 का दिन नियत किया गया था । जिन व्यक्तियों को उस नियत तारीख तक ड्राफ्ट दिए गए थे, उन्होंने सरकारी परिसमापक (लिक्विडेटर), हाई कोर्ट, कलकत्ता से सीधे सम्पर्क रखा । एक मामला ऐसा था, जिसमें कुछ पेचीदगी पैदा हुई क्योंकि बैंक आफ चाइना ने कई ड्राफ्ट जारी कर दिए थे, कुछ तो इतनी देरी से दिए थे कि उन पर सितम्बर, 1963 की तारीख थी । लेकिन यह एक मामला विशेष मामला समझा गया और सरकारी परिसमापक, हाई कोर्ट, कलकत्ता ने निश्चय

तारीख बाद अदायगी करना स्वीकार कर लिया है ।

इसके अलावा सरकार को ऐसे किसी मामले की जानकारी नहीं है जिसमें राशि वापस न लेने की प्रार्थना की गई हो ।

पाकिस्तान में गुरुद्वारों तथा मन्दिरों की हालत

42. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह आयरवाल :
श्री ओंकार सिंह :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान में गुरुद्वारे तथा मन्दिर जीर्ण अवस्था में हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ इस मामले में कोई पत्र-व्यवहार किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सु० का० चागला) : (क) से (ग). पाकिस्तान में गुरुद्वारों और मन्दिरों की दशा असंतोषजनक है। गुरुद्वारों के रख-रखाव और उनकी देखभाल के लिये सेवादार नियुक्त करने का सवाल और मन्दिरों से संबन्ध संपत्तियों के दुरुपयोग के मामले पाकिस्तान सरकार के ध्यान में लाए जा चुके हैं। यह आशा की जाती है, कि पाकिस्तान सरकार दशा को सुधारने के लिये जल्दी कार्रवाई करेगी।

Demolition of Mosques in China

43. **Shri Baburao Patel:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China is demolishing hundreds of Muslim mosques and burial grounds on a mass scale and growing crops in the space thus acquired;

(b) whether a protest on behalf of the Muslims in India has been lodged against this communistic vandalism of Islamic Institutions;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). The Government of India have seen reports of large-scale persecution of Muslim and descration of mosques in China under the so-called Cultural Revolution. The Government deplore such anti-religious activities. No protest, however, has been lodged with the Government of China since those affected by this persecution are not Indian nationals.

Children's Film Society

44. **Shri Baburao Patel:**
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) how the criminal charge against the ex-Secretary of the Children's Film Society, who had misappropriated funds of the Society was turned into a civil claim by Government;

(b) the reasons for not filing a criminal complaint against him in spite of perfect evidence of criminal misappropriation of money; and

(c) when the civil suit would be concluded and the chances of recovering the loss from the ex-Secretary?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) It is not correct to say that the criminal charge was turned into a civil claim by Government. The question of criminal prosecution is still being considered by the Legal Advisers of the Children's Film Society. The civil suit was started first to enable the Society to safeguard its financial interests.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is difficult to say anything about the chances of making up the loss, especially when the case is *sub-judice*.

Advertisements in Newspapers

45. Shri Anantarao Patil: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of advertisements to other matters in the *Times of India*, *Indian Express* from Bombay, *Hindustan Times* from New Delhi and *Loksatta* and *Sakal* from Bombay-Poona respectively; and

(b) whether it is advisable to allow such large amount of newsprint to be wasted in printing advertisements, when small papers suffer from want of sufficient newsprint quota?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) The requisite information for the year 1966 is given below:

	Percentage of space devoted to: (Other matters)	(Advertisements)
(1) Times of India, Bombay	61	39
(2) Indian Express, Bombay	49	51
(3) Hindustan Times, New Delhi	50	50
(4) Loksatta, Bombay	45	55
(5) Sakal, Poona	47	53

(b) In the light of the Supreme Court Judgement on the Price Page Schedule, it is not possible to place any restrictions on the space devoted by newspapers to advertisements. Small newspapers should have now no grievance regarding lack of adequate supply of newsprint, especially after the recent announcement of a liberal newsprint allocation policy towards small nwespapers.

American made Military Equipment for Pakistan

46. Shri Manibhai J. Patel:
Shri N. E. Laskar:
Shri S. Supakar:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S. Government has permitted some countries to sell American made or American patented military equipment to Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken suitable action to protest against this indirect arms supply to Pakistan;

(c) whether any other steps have been taken in this regard; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). Since the United States Government suspended the supply of military equipment to Pakistan, as to India, at the time of the Indo-Pakistan conflict of August-September 1965, there have been periodic reports of weapons of American origin being passed on to Pakistan by third countries. Whenever such reports have appeared to have substance, the Government of India have taken up the matter with the U.S. authorities. We have been informed each time that the United States had not permitted the transfer to Pakistan of any lethal equipment over which it had any rights. How far the United States will adhere to this practice from now on remains to be seen.

Mineral Plants in Kerala

67. **Shri Manibhai J. Patel:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over some mineral plants from Kerala Government and to export the products separated from the beach sands of Kerala;

(b) if so, the names of various products; and

(c) the countries to which these products are proposed to be exported and the estimated foreign exchange likely to be earned per annum?

The Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) Indian Rare Earths Ltd.—a public sector undertaking, wholly subscribed by Central Government—is negotiating with the Kerala Government to take over the assets of Hopkin & Williams (Travancore) Ltd.—a British firm—which closed down its plants in 1960 and whose assets were attached under the Revenue Recovery Act by the Kerala Government for non-payment of royalty dues.

(b) After restarting the plants proposed to be taken over in Chavura, (Kerala State), Ilmenite, Monazite, Rutile & Zircon will be produced.

(c) These products are proposed to be exported mainly to Japan, Czechoslovakia and U.K. The estimated foreign exchange likely to be earned per annum is as below:

Name of the Product	Quantity (M. T.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Ilmenite	31,000	21.53
Zircon	1,000	4.94
	TOTAL	26.47

Chanda Committee's Reports on Media of Information and Broadcasting

68. **Shri Nath Pai:**
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri S. M. Joshi:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Meetha Lal:
Shri Ram Charan:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri C. C. Desai:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Reports of the Chanda Committee on the Media of Information and Broadcasting have been finally studied and examined by Government; and

(b) if so, which of the recommendations have been accepted by Government and how far they have been implemented?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). The Chanda Committee has presented five Reports, as follows:

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of receipt of the report	Total No. of Recommendations
1.	Radio and Television.	18-4-1966	219
2.	Documentary Films & Newsreels.	1-9-1966	101
3.	Advertising & Visual Publicity.	24-9-1966	53
4.	Press Information & Publicity	24-1-1967	155
5.	Co-ordination of the Media of Mass Communication.	31-3-1967	117

Three Statements indicating decisions taken in all on 180 out of 219 recommendations contained in the Report on "Radio and Television" have already been laid on the Table of the House, on 24th August, 1966, 29th November, 1966 and 21st March, 1967, respectively. Out of the 180 recommendations which were considered, 160 have been accepted, The remaining 39 recommendations of this report are still under consideration. Every attempt is made to expedite implementation of recommendations which are accepted subject to availability of funds. The recommendations contained in the remaining four reports are being examined.

Draft of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

49. Shri Nath Pai: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governments of U.S.S.R. and USA have submitted to Government a draft of Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty;

(b) if so, when the draft was received by Government;

(c) the salient features thereof;

(d) whether Government have sent their reaction; and

(e) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (e). These two Governments have been discussing between themselves such a draft Treaty and the Government of India have been informally shown a copy of the draft. Since the Treaty is still in the drafting stage, no official comment on it is considered desirable. However, the Government of India have communicated to these two Governments their general attitude towards this question, viz., that a non-proliferation Treaty should conform to the principles set out in General Assembly Resolution 2028 (XX), it should be comprehensive and non-discriminatory, it should embody an acceptable balance of obligations between nuclear and non-nuclear powers, it should not impede the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and it should be a step towards general and complete disarmament and particularly nuclear disarmament.

U.S. Military Assistance to India

50. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Government have decided not to resume military assistance to India which was suspended in 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the U.S. Government have decided to close the U.S. Military Supply Mission in India; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). When the Government of India was obliged to undertake a Defence programme consequent upon the Chinese aggression against this country in 1962, the U.S. Government agreed to contribute assistance by way of the supply of equipment, to some extent as grants and also on credit. At the time of the Indo-Pakistan conflict of August-September 1965, the U.S. Government decided to suspend all such assistance to India, as to Paksitan. In February 1965, they declared to resume the supply of non-lethal equipment to either country by sale on cash or credit terms but all grants and all supplies of lethal equipment remained suspended. The U.S. Government have now announced, without specifying any reasons, that they will not resume any grant military assistance, but they have removed the restriction on the supply

of spare parts for lethal equipment already supplied to either country, which may now be sold after consideration of requests case-by-case.

(c) and (d). Since the U.S. Military Supply Mission was established in India in connection with the U.S. military assistance programme, the termination of that programme has naturally made the continuation of that Mission unnecessary and the U.S. Government are accordingly closing it down by July 1st, 1967.

Nagas and Mizos gone to Foreign Countries

51. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of underground Nagas and Mizos who have crossed over to the foreign countries without Government's permission so far;

(b) the number of Nagas and Mizos who have been allowed by Government to go to U.K. and U.S.A.; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Underground Nagas and Mizos cross our borders clandestinely. It is, therefore, not possible to give the definite number of persons who have sneaked into and out of Pakistan or China.

(b) and (c). Among the many India citizens who have visited the U.K. and U.S.A. from time to time, there may have been some who were Nagas or Mizos. It is, however, not possible to separate their identities as applicants for passports are required to affirm only their citizenship and not their tribal or parochial affiliations.

Visit of Indians to U.S.A.

52. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of (i) Teachers and Professors, (ii) Authors, (iii) Journalists and (iv) Film Directors who visited U.S.A. during the last five years; and

(b) the number of authors who received money from U.S. Government for their literary works?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Efforts are being made to collect the fullest information that may be available, and the results will be communicated to the House as soon as possible.

(b) Government have no information.

Territorial Army

53. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Majors and Lt. Cols. of regular Army posted to the Territorial Army Permanent Staff since 1960;

(b) the number of the aforesaid officers promoted to the next higher rank;

(c) the number of Majors and Lt Cols. of the regular army posted to Territorial Army, who have retired while serving in T.A. as Permanent Staff;

(d) the number of Territorial Army Commissioned Officers holding the ranks of Majors and Lt. Cols. taken on the Permanent Staff during the above period;

(e) the number of Territorial Army Commissioned Officers commanding Territorial Army Regiments after 17 years of its creation;

(f) whether the Territorial Army Commissioned Officers serving on the Permanent Staff are entitled to pension;

(g) if so, after how many years of service; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (h). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Farmers in Indian Army

54. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Indian Army personnel who are farmers by origin;

(b) whether it was considered at any time to engage the army for a few months in a year in cultivation work;

(c) whether it was considered at any time to use suitable army equipments in land reclamation and cultivation work; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) 61.5 per cent.

(b) to (d). While it has not been considered necessary to engage the Army for some months in the year in cultivation work, Regimental Farms do exist in which Army personnel engage themselves outside their normal hours of work. At the time of natural calamities Army assistance has been provided at the request of civil authorities to fight floods and famine. No regular use of Army equipment for land reclamation or cultivation work has either been made or thought of.

British Recruiting Camps for Gurkhas in India

55. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Bharat Singh:
Shri Ranjit Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of British recruiting camps which are within India to recruit Gurkhas;

(b) the number of persons recruited through such Centres during the years from 1960 to 1966;

(c) the number of transit camps which are there for their transit facilities in India;

(d) the total number of personnel transited through such camps during the above period;

(e) the source of procurement of ration for these personnel, specially cereals; and

(f) whether our Intelligence service keeps a thorough check on the activities of Gurkha recruiting camps and transit camps?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is one transit camp at Barackpur.

(d) and (e). Such information as might be available is being collected.

(f) Our relations with the countries concerned are most cordial.

Special Information Cell in Indian Embassy at Washington

56. Shri Inderjit Malhotra: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to create a "Special information Cell" dealing specifically with agricultural information, at our Embassy in Washington; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The suggestion has been considered, but due to lack of funds, it has not been possible to increase the staff of the Information Wing of the Embassy, which along with the Economic Wing, is handling agricultural information in addition to its publicity work.

Sainik School in Jammu

57. Shri Inderjit Malhotra: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1557 on the 8th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Central Government have since received any request

from the Jammu and Kashmir Government for the opening of a Sainik School in Jammu; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Relations between India and China

58. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh efforts have been made either from the Indian or the Chinese side to improve relations between the two countries since our Prime Minister's declarations for making efforts to improve relations with China in the First Session of the Fourth Lok Sabha;

(b) if so, the nature of such efforts; and

(c) whether the relations between China and India have now improved in any manner or the relations have further worsened?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). Though the Government of India are willing, now as before, to work for an improvement of relations, the Chinese Government have failed to respond positively. Instead, they have taken an increasingly hostile stand, slandering the people and the Government of India and advocating violent revolution in this country. In this sense, the relations between the two countries may be said to have worsened.

आकाशवाणी के संवाद दाता

59. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ देशों की राजधानियों में आकाशवाणी के संवाददाताओं को नियुक्त करने के प्रस्ताव को अन्तिम रूप से स्वीकार कर लिया गया है;

(ख) इन संवाददाताओं को किन-किन राजधानियों में नियुक्त किया जायेगा;

(ग) क्या अन्य देशों की राजधानियों में भी इन संवाददाताओं को नियुक्त करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और इन प्रस्तावों को कब क्रियान्वित किये जाने की सम्भावना है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह): (क) जी हां।

(ख) अफ्रीका में आदिस अबाबा में और दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया में हांगकांग में एक एक संवाददाता तैनात करने का विचार है।

(ग) जी, नहीं, निकट भविष्य में नहीं।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

विदेशी भाषाओं में प्रसारण

60. श्री ओंकार सिंह :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में, विशेषत: चीनी आक्रमण के बाद, आकाशवाणी से कितनी विदेशी भाषाओं में प्रसारण आरम्भ किये गये हैं तथा ये प्रसारण किस-किस भाषा में किये जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने तब से भारतीय अथवा विदेशी प्रेक्षकों के द्वारा प्रभाव के सम्बन्ध में और विशेष रूप से इन प्रसारणों का मूल्यांकन कराया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम रहा?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह): (क) चीनी आक्रमण के बाद विदेशी भाषाओं में तीन नये प्रसारण शुरू किये गये; ये भाषायें थाई, सिंहली और अफगानी -फारसी हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग). इन प्रसारणों के प्रभाव और लोकप्रियता का मूल्यांकन करने का एक मात्र उपाय श्रोताओं से प्राप्त होने वाले पत्र और निर्दिष्ट-क्षेत्रों में हमारे दूतावासों के समय समय पर प्राप्त रिपोर्टें है। हमारी विदेश-प्रसारण सेवा के पास फिलहाल पर्याप्त साधन नहीं हैं। जिससे विदेशों के श्रोताओं पर हमारे प्रसारण के प्रभाव की पड़ताल की जा सके।

विद्रोही नागाओं द्वारा विदेशों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करना

61. **श्री ओंकार सिंह :** क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के क्या नाम हैं जिन से विद्रोही नागाओं ने सम्पर्क स्थापित किया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विद्रोही नागाओं के प्रतिनिधियों ने पाकिस्तान, चीन, ब्रिटेन तथा अमरीका की यात्रा की है; और

(ग) क्या विद्रोही नागाओं को किसी विदेशी सरकार द्वारा शस्त्र तथा अन्य फौजी सामान दिया जा रहा है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चागला) : (क) भारत सरकार के पास सुलभ सूचना के अनुसार छिपे नागाओं के पाकिस्तान तथा चीन के साथ सम्पर्क हैं।

(ख) जी हां, । श्री ए० जेड० फिजो अपने दो अनुयायियों के साथ 1960 से यूनाइटेड किंगडम में रह रहे हैं। हाल ही में वह डाक्टरी इलाज के लिये अमरीका गए हैं जो शायद यूनाइटेड किंगडम में सुलभ नहीं है।

(ग) जी हां। पकिस्तान छिपे नागाओं को हथियार और अन्य उपकरण देता रहा है। हमारे पास इस वक्त इसकी ठीक-ठीक सूचना नहीं है कि चीन से छिपे नागाओं को कितनी सहायता और उपकरण प्राप्त हुए।

विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावास

62. **श्री राज चरण :** क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में काम कर रहे कुल भारतीय दूतावासों की संख्या क्या है;

(ख) जो राजदूत, उच्च आयुक्त आदि उनमें नियुक्त किये गये हैं उनकी संख्या क्या है;

(ग) 1965-66 में उन पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ; और

(घ) अवमूल्यन के पश्चात् इस व्यय में कितनी वृद्धि हुई ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चागला) : (क) 97 मिशन और केन्द्र हैं।

(ख) वे क्रमानुसार इस प्रकार है :

राजदूत आदि	53
हाई कमिश्नर, कमिश्नर आदि।	26
प्रधान कौंसल, कौंसल आदि	28
कुल	97

(ग) विदेश मंत्रालय के बजट के अन्तर्गत 672.86 लाख रुपये । अवमूल्यन के कारण खर्च में 271.87 लाख रुपये की वृद्धि हुई।

Oriya Documentaries

63. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new Oriya documentary films or news reels are under production or likely to be produced during 1967; and

(b) if so, their names, subject matter and time of their release?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). No documentary film or newsreel has been produced or proposed to be produced originally in Oriya language. Documentary films and newsreels for release in public cinemas in Orissa are dubbed in Oriya. On an average one documentary film and newsreel are released every week. The exact number and names of documentaries and newsreels so far dubbed in Oriya are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Chinese Broadcasts about Nagas

64. Shri Swell: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to broadcasts from the Radio Peking on the Naga situation following the successful entry of some Nagas into China;

(b) whether Government consider these broadcasts as interference in the internal affairs of India; and

(c) whether Government have initiated any new measure to settle the Naga problem in view of the new dimension that the Nagaland situation has reached?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nagaland is an integral part of India. Reference to it, in the malicious campaign carried on against India by China constitutes a clear interference in our internal affairs in flagrant violation of international law.

(c) The Government of India have held many talks with the Underground representatives in the hope and belief that a peaceful solution in Nagaland will eventually be found feasible. In adhering to this resolve they expect that the Underground will see the error of its ways and will faithfully implement all the provisions of the Agreement on the Suspension of Operations. It is hoped that the misguided extremist elements in the Underground set-up will revert to the path of peace and reason.

Editing of Radio Talk of Labour Minister, West Bengal

65. Shri Swell:
Shri Rane:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
Shri B. K. Modak:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Samar Guha:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri P. C. Adichan
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Deven Sen:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Meetha Lal:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Balraj Madhok:
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:
Shri Anantrao Patil:
Shri S. Supakar:
Shri K. Haidar:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri D. N. Deb:

Shri Nambiar:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri Bhogendra Jha:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:
Shri Seshiyan:
Shri Ambashagan:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the radio talk of the West Bengal Labour Minister scheduled for the 1st May, 1967 was cancelled as a result of editing of certain portions of the script by the A.I.R.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any principles have been or are being framed in regard to the editing of scripts for broadcast?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). The Radio talk of the West Bengal Labour Minister was cancelled because the Station Director Calcutta, on reading the script of the talk, found that certain references appeared to violate the accepted code of conduct which inter alia did not permit reference to any political party by name and which did not permit any thing contrary to the provisions of the Constitution. He requested the Labour Minister for an opportunity for a personal discussion to be able to bring these points to his notice. The Station Director did not edit the Minister's broadcast. The Minister declined to discuss his script and cancelled the broadcast.

(c) The principles guiding all broadcasts are that no political party should be referred to by name and nothing contrary to the provisions of the Constitution should be permitted.

'Hawa Mahal' Feature broadcast by A.I.R.

66. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri A. K. Kisku:
Shri S. N. Maiti:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the features being broadcast every day at 9-15 P.M. by A.I.R. under the caption "Hawa Mahal" are being repeated too often and are not considered by the listeners in good taste;

(b) whether it is a fact that the items of expenditure in the A.I.R. have been of late increased in favour of English programmes, talks and features etc. to the detriment of programmes of Indian languages specially Hindi;

(c) whether it is a fact that with the change of Director-Generals the language policy of the A.I.R. have also undergone change; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

भारत तथा नेपाल के बीच सम्बन्ध

67. श्री क० वि० मधुकर : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत तथा नेपाल के बीच अच्छे पड़ोसी सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) क्या इन कार्यवाहियों के फलस्वरूप वांछनीय परिणाम निकल रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री चु० ह० चावला): (क) भारत सरकार ने भारत और नेपाल के बीच परम्परागत अच्छे पड़ोसी के-से संबंधों

को समुन्नत करने के लिए कई उपाय करते हैं। शांति और मैत्री संधि 1950 और व्यापार एवं वाणिज्य संधि 1950 के द्वारा जो संशोधित और नवीकृत होकर व्यापार और मार्ग संधि 1960 हुई इन संबंधों को एक हद तक औपचारिकता मिली है। भारत और नेपाल के बीच पीढ़ियों पुराने संबंध बहुत स्तरों पर हैं और हर स्तर पर उन्हें बनाए रखने और सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं।

भारतीयों और नेपालियों द्वारा समान सीमा पार करके मुक्त रूप से आने जाने की जो परम्परा है, उसे बनाए रखा गया है और इससे दोनों देशों के लोगों के बीच संपर्क निरन्तर बढ़े हैं और गहरे हुए हैं। कई सौ मील लम्बी बिल्कुल खुली भारत-नेपाल सीमा दोनों देशों के बीच सामंजस्यपूर्ण संबंधों की एक निशानी है और रही है। दिसम्बर 1965 में नेपाल के महामहिम महाराजाधिराज, अप्रैल 1966 में नेपाल की मंत्रि परिषद के प्रधान मंत्री श्री सूर्य बहादुर थापा की भारत यात्रा और अक्तूबर 1966 में हमारी प्रधान मंत्री की नेपाल यात्रा से दोनों देशों के बीच समझ-बूझ और मित्रता और भी मजबूत हुई है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री की यात्रा की समाप्ति पर 7 अक्तूबर 1966 को जो सम्मिलित विज्ञप्ति जारी की गई थी उसमें यह कहा गया है कि दोनों सरकारें प्रधान मंत्री की यात्रा को दोनों देशों के बीच मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंधों को और विकसित करने में एक महत्व-पूर्ण कड़ी के रूप में मानती हैं। उस समय जो बातचीत हुई थी उससे साफ मालूम होता है कि गुटनिरपेक्षता तथा शांतिपूर्ण सहजीवन के सिद्धांतों के आधार पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रश्नों के प्रति दोनों देशों के दृष्टिकोण में समानता है। दोनों सरकारों ने प्रमुख अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रश्नों पर समान दृष्टिकोण रखने की पुनः पुष्टि की।

व्यापार और वाणिज्य के क्षेत्र में नियमित रूप से आने जाने और विचार विमर्श से दोनों देशों के बीच समझ बूझ बढ़ी है। व्यापार एवं मार्ग संधि 1960 में निहित मामलों के प्रति और समझ-बूझ पैदा करने के लिए दोनों सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच विचार-विमर्श के बाद एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर 27 दिसम्बर 1966 को काठमंडू में हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। इस ज्ञापन में यह सहमति हुई थी कि नेपाल के साथ व्यापार और मार्ग व्यापार की विभिन्न समस्याओं तथा पहलुओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए कई समितियां बनाई जाएं। नेपाल से भारत में आयात को सुविधाजनक बनाने पर निर्णय लिए गए और मार्ग यातायात तथा द्विपक्षीय व्यापार एवं वाणिज्य के मामलों से संबद्ध अन्य समस्याओं पर विचार विमर्श किया गया। जो समझौता हुआ उसके आधार पर नेपाल के साथ व्यापार करने और उसे मार्ग सुविधाएं देने से संबद्ध विभिन्न मामलों पर बातचीत करने के लिए दोनों सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों की अंतर्सरकारी सम्मिलित समिति की एक बैठक मार्च 1967 में दिल्ली में हुई। इन सामयिक मीटिंगों से दोनों देशों के बीच वाणिज्यक संबंधों का अध्ययन होता है और कभी कभी उठने वाली समस्याओं का पता चलता है और वे तय कर ली जाती हैं। अंतर्सरकारी सम्मिलित समिति की बैठक भारत में और फिर नेपाल में हर तीसरे महीने एक बार हुआ करेगी।

नेपाल के साथ भारत के आर्थिक सहयोग का कार्यक्रम बहुमुखी है और उसमें कई क्षेत्रों का कार्य आता है। वह अब काफी बड़ा हो गया है और पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में भारत सरकार ने नेपाल आर्थिक विकास के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों पर लगभग 20 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए। अक्तूबर 1966 में भारत की प्रधान मंत्री की नेपाल यात्रा के दौरान हमने इस बात को दोहराया कि हम इस क्षेत्र में नेपाल की सहायता करते रहने को तैयार हैं और इस बात की घोषणा की गई कि पिछले

पांच वर्ष की अवधि की अपेक्षा चालू पांच वर्ष की अवधि में भारत नेपाल के साथ आर्थिक सहयोग के कार्यक्रम पर दुगनी धनराशि खर्च करने को तैयार रहेगा। नेपाल सरकार ने आर्थिक सहयोग के कार्यक्रम की और पिछले कुछ वर्षों में नेपाल में कई प्रायोजनाओं पर होने वाले अमल की सामान्य गति की सराहना की है। कोसी प्रायोजना जैसी आपसी लाभ की योजनाएं भी हैं। 19 दिसम्बर 1966 को भारत सरकार और नेपाल सरकार ने संशोधित कोसी करार किया जिससे पश्चिमी कोसी नहर पर काम शुरू किया जा सकेगा। इससे सिंचाई की सुविधाएं बढ़ेंगी और बिहार के काफी बड़े इलाकों में अन्न की पैदावार बढ़ सकेगी।

(ख) नेपाल के साथ हमारे पीढ़ियों पुराने मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंधों के संदर्भ में हम यह महसूस करते हैं कि हमने जो कई कदम उठाए हैं जिनमें से कुछ का ऊपर उल्लेख किया गया है उनसे हमारे दोनों देशों के बीच परम्परागत अच्छे पड़ोसी के-से संबंधों को बनाए रखने और सुदृढ़ करने में सहायता मिली है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Kerala Regional Daily Papers

68. Shri E. K. Nayanar: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discrimination is shown by Government in supplying advertisement to the Kerala regional daily papers; and

(b) if so, how much advertisement has been given by Government to the Malayalam daily papers in Kerala during the last one year?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) No, Sir. A uniform policy is followed in regard to release of advertisements to newspapers in various States regardless of regional considerations and there has been no discrimination with regard to the newspapers published in the Kerala State.

(b) Does not arise.

Lease of Grazing Land

69. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had taken on lease the grazing land from the inhabitants of Chari in District Kangra in 1939 with grazing rights;

(b) if so, the rental value and the rent being paid to the Panchayat of Chari at present;

(c) whether it is a fact that the terms of the lease expired in 1960-61;

(d) if so, whether those lands have been vacated and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether it is also a fact that the defence authorities are now prohibiting the inhabitants to graze their cattle in that land; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). 1614.50 Kanals of land in Chari village, Kangra District, were taken over free of rent with the consent of the landowners for the duration of last World War and six months thereafter. On termination of the War, the land, except for 227.45 Kanals was relinquished. This area and an adjoining area of 243.20 Kanals, were taken on lease for 15 years from 1st October, 1946, at an annual rental of Rs. 673.50. Sanction for extension of the lease upto 31st March 1967 has been accorded and the rent of Rs. 673.50 has been paid upto 30th September, 1964. Action is also in hand to pay the rent for the remaining period.

(d) to (f). The land is in the active use and occupation of the Army and the question of its vacation does not therefore arise. The lease does not give a right to the landowners to graze their cattle.

Bomb Explosion Near Chhamb

70. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a bomb exploded at Mandiala village near Chhamb on the 16th April, 1967;

(b) if so, whether it was a case of sabotage by Pakistanis;

(c) whether the matter has been investigated; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The matter has been investigated. No sabotage is suspected.

News Services Division of A.I.R.

71. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Meetha Lal:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to put News Services Division of the A.I.R. under the control of the Press Information Bureau; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

संसत्सदस्यों की विदेश यात्रा

72. श्री प० ला० बाक्लीवाल :
श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जून, 1952 और 1 जनवरी 1967 के बीच कुल कितने संसत्सदस्यों ने विदेशों की यात्रा की ;

(ख) उनकी यात्रा का उद्देश्य क्या था तथा कितनी राशि इस पर व्यय हुई ;

(ग) ऐसे संसत्सदस्यों की कितनी संख्या है जो एक बार से अधिक विदेशों में गये ; और

(घ) इसके लिये सदस्यों का चुनाव किस प्रकार किया जाता है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री चु० क० चागला) : (क) 1965 और 1966 के दौरान इस मंत्रालय ने 52 संसद् सदस्यों को, जिनमें मंत्री नहीं थे, विदेशों की यात्रा पर भेजा। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 335/67]। खेद है कि पिछले वर्षों के आंकड़े अब सुलभ नहीं थे क्योंकि विदेशों में भेजे जाने वाले संसद् सदस्यों का अलग से कोई हिसाब नहीं रखा गया।

(ख) इनमें से अधिकांश संसद सदस्यों को स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने सद्भावना मिशनों पर भेजा था, अन्य सदस्यों को कई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में भाग लेने के लिए भेजा गया था ; लगभग 4,45,000.00 रुपए।

(ग) दो, जहां तक 1965 और 1966 के आंकड़ों का संबंध है।

(घ) प्रधान मंत्री, भेजे जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की योग्यता को ध्यान में रखकर विदेश मंत्री और स्पीकर से सलाह मशविरा करके चयन करता है।

Mobilisation of Pakistani Army

73. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is mobilising her army along the Kashmir frontier;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Pakistan is building Chinese type pill boxes, bunkers and trenches along this border;

(c) whether Government are aware that Pakistan has also started heavy

armoured movement along the Kashmir border;

(d) whether Government have drawn the attention of U.N. observers about these facts; and

(e) the precaution Government have taken against such hostile activities of Pakistan?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (e). Pakistan has virtually doubled its infantry strength, including the so-called Azad Kashmir Battalions deployed across the cease fire line in Pakistan occupied Kashmir, and has also substantially augmented its armour. The construction of defences has also been proceeding apace. It is not in public interest to give further details of Pakistan's strength, movements and preparations across the border. To the extent that Pakistani activity across the cease fire line is inconsistent with the Cease Fire Agreement, violation complaints have been lodged with the U.N. Observers. Government have also taken note of the developments on the Pakistan side vis-a-vis the security of India and adequate counter-measures are being adopted.

Sainik Schools

74. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any enquiry into the functioning and management of all the Sainik Schools in the country;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that the output in the Sainik Schools is not at all satisfactory as compared to the huge amount of money invested in them;

(d) whether the Kothari Commission looked into the functioning of these schools and if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for keeping the Sainik Schools outside the purview of the Kothari Commission?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (e). Government have not conducted an enquiry into the functioning and management of the Sainik Schools as such. The management vests in an autonomous society through a Board of Governors which is responsible for the running of the Schools. The Board, has been reviewing the development and progress of these Schools through means such as periodic joint inspections by a Principal of another Sainik School and a Principal of a Public School and detailed review of the results of the NDA Entrance and Indian Schools Certificate examinations. The progress of the Schools which have been started only since 1961 can be considered satisfactory.

The Kothari Commission made a general review of education in the country and it is expected that decisions taken on its recommendations will be reflected in the functioning of Sainik Schools as well. No question arises of keeping the Schools outside the purview of the Education Commission.

Sainik School, Bhubaneshwar

75. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that 48 teachers have left the Sainik School, Bhubaneshwar (Since 1962); and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Sainik School, Bhubaneshwar

76. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of Fifteen Office Assistants in the Sainik School at Bhubaneshwar, ten are from Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether vacancies had been notified to the Employment Exchange or advertised in local newspapers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (d). The information required by the hon. Member is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Pakistani Army

77. Shri P. Parthasarathy:
Shri R. D. Reddy:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Shashi Ranjan:
Shri Sitaram Kesri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has increased her army;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the effective counter measures taken by Govt. in this regard?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Since 1965 Pakistan has virtually doubled the strength of its infantry including the so-called Azad Kashmir Battalions. There have also been considerable increases in supporting arms and armour. All these developments have been duly taken note of in our Defence Plans. It would not be in public interest to give details of their plans.

Radio Station at Darbhanga

78. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:
Shri Bhogendra Jha:
Dr. Karni Singh:
Shri Lalit Sen:
Shri K. M. Mathukar:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government had planned to set up a Radio Station either at Darbhanga or Madhubani in Darbhanga District, Bihar; and

(b) if so, when it will be set up?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). The All India Radio Fourth Five Plan provides for the setting up of a radio station at Darbhanga subject to availability of funds, including the foreign exchange component thereof, for this project during the Plan period.

Monopoly of Press in India

79. Shri S. C. Jha: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been rapid concentration of the ownership of the Press in the hand of a few under the last three Plans; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for putting a stop to this narrowing of the ring in the Press ownership during the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). It is not a fact that there has been a rapid increase in the concentration of common ownership of newspapers during the last 3 Plan periods. An examination of common ownership trends indicates that the number of common ownership units which stood at 59 in 1961 rose to 66 in the following two years, but progressively declined to 63, 59 and 57 during the year 1964, 1965 and 1966 respectively. It may, however, be mentioned that one of the functions

of the Press Council, set up by Government, is to study developments which may tend towards monopoly or concentration of ownership of newspapers, including a study of the ownership or financial structure of newspapers and, if necessary, to suggest remedies therefor. The Council is already seized of the matter and has set up a special committee for the purpose.

इसराइल और फारमोसा के साथ राजनयिक सम्बन्ध

81. **श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :**
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री बाबूराव पटेल :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इसराइल तथा फारमोसा की सरकारें भारत के साथ राजनयिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना चाहती हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन के साथ राजनयिक संबंध स्थापित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चागला): (क) फारमोसा के कुमिंटांग अधिकारियों से मान्यता के लिए भारत सरकार के पास सीधे ही कोई प्रार्थना नहीं प्राप्त हुई है। इसराइल सरकार से हाल में इसराइल के साथ राजनयिक संबंध स्थापित करने के लिए सीधे ही कोई प्रार्थना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) भारत सरकार चीन लोक गणराज्य को मान्यता दे चुकी है। चीन लोक गणराज्य की सरकार चीन की मुख्य भूमि पर प्रभावकारी नियंत्रण किए हुए है। कुमिंटांग की सरकार को जो ताईवान और कुछ अन्य छोटे छोटे द्वीपों पर प्रभावकारी ढंग से नियंत्रण करती है चीन की सरकार नहीं माना जा सकता जिसका कि वह दावा करती है।

भारत सरकार का इसराइल के साथ राजनयिक संबंध स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि स्थिति में ऐसा कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है जिसके कारण इसराईल के साथ हमारे संबंधों की समीक्षा करना जरूरी हो गया हो।

Atomic Power Plan for Kerala

82. **Shri A. Sreedharan:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have requested for the establishment of an atomic power plant in Kerala; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Staff Artistes at New Delhi

83. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the number of staff artistes and employees of the New Delhi Station of the All-India Radio belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on the 30th April, 1967?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah):

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Staff Artistes	8	1
Other employees	33	—
TOTAL	34	1

Policemen and other Persons Kidnapped by Chinese

84. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Policemen and other persons who have been kidnapped by the Chinese Armed Personnel on the Indo-Tibet border from 1st April, 1967 to-date;

(b) whether Government have lodged any protest with the Chinese Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Chinese Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) As far as the Government are aware, there have not been any cases of kidnapping by Chinese personnel along the India-Tibet border since 1st April, 1967.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Staff Artistes at Jeypore (Orissa)

85. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of staff artistes and other employees of the All-India Radio at Jeypore in Koraput District (Orissa) at present; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes among them?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah):

(a) Staff Artistes . . . 2
Other employees . . . 24

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
(b) Staff Artistes	—	—
Other employees	4	5

Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore

86. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore has been able to produce all components indigenously required for aircraft production;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the percentage of components produced at present by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). No, Sir. To the extent possible indigenous capacity is being built up. The percentage of components produced by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited varies from 80 per cent to 95 per cent, depending on the type of aircraft.

Release of Emergency Commissioned Officers

87. Shri Sheopujan Shastri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while the Emergency Commissioned Officers are being released from the Army on the ground that they are over-age, about 600 Indian Commissioned (Regular) Officers have been re-employed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 600 more such Officers are likely to be re-employed in the near future; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to review their policy in regard to the retrenchment and release of Emergency Commissioned Officers and re-employment of Indian Commissioned Officers?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. There is no fixed quota for re-employment of retired officers. Only those retired officers who apply for re-employment and are found suitable in all respects are employed.

(c) No, Sir. There is no connection between release of Emergency Commissioned Officers and re-employment of retired regular officers in selected appointments. Emergency Commissioned Officers who are ineligible on account of their age or who have not been found fit by the Service Selection Boards for grant of Permanent Commission or who do not wish to apply for Permanent Commission are being released according to a phased programme during the years 1967-70. The retired regular officers desiring re-employment have been employed in those appointments which require extensive professional experience and ability.

Emergency Commissioned Officers approaching Foreign Diplomatic Mission

88. Shri Sheopujan Shastri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Emergency Commissioned Officers who are likely to be released from the Army are approaching foreign diplomatic missions for jobs;

(b) whether this was being done because of lack of substitute employment opportunities;

(c) whether the Defence Establishment/Army Headquarters, Delhi have sought to curb this tendency by stricter censorship;

(d) whether comparative jobs and other rehabilitation arrangements are also being expanded; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) A few such cases have come to notice.

(b) It appears that this is one of the many sources of employment which some of the Emergency Commissioned Officers want to explore.

(c) No special steps in this connection have been taken by Government. The existing instructions which forbid service personnel to have direct contact with foreign missions have been repeated to lower formations from time to time. They have again been repeated now.

(d) Yes, Sir. All possible avenues are being explored to rehabilitate the Emergency Commissioned Officers after their release.

(e) Does not arise.

Emergency Commissioned Officers

89. Shri Sheopujan Shastri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Emergency Commissioned Officers stationed in Ladakh and other high altitude stations were asked to appear for tests by the Selection Board or any other Defence Authority without giving them even 48 to 72 hours to deacclimatise themselves;

(b) whether representatives were made by any of the Emergency Commissioned Officers in this regard;

(c) whether they were turned down; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). Emergency Commissioned Officers are given adequate notice prior to appearing before the Services Selection Boards for grant of Permanent Commissions. Before reaching the Services Selection Boards, they have enough time to recuperate psychologically and physically. From the medical point of view, no deacclimatisation is necessary. Representations in this connection were received from three Emergency Commissioned Officers and these were rejected, as these were found to be without substance.

Emergency Commissions in Army, Air Force and Navy

90. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 200 on the 3rd April, 1967 and state whether Emergency Commission is restricted to Army personnel only or is prevalent in the Air Force and Navy also?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): The system of grant of Emergency Commissions was introduced only in the Army and not in the Air Force and Navy. They were open to all eligible candidates both within and outside the Armed Forces.

Staff Artistes at Udaipur (Rajasthan)

91. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of staff artistes and other employees of the All-India Radio at Udaipur and Jaipur (Rajasthan) at present, separately; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah):

	A.I.R. Udaipur		A.I.R. Jaipur	
(a) Staff Artistes	2		58	
Other employees	13		141	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
(b) Staff Artistes	—	—	7	—
Other employees	1	1	19	7

Atomic Power Station in Andhra Pradesh

93. Shri P. Parthasarathy: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested for the establishment of an atomic energy plant in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, where and when?

The Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) to (c). No specific request has been received from the Andhra Pradesh Government. However, a Site Selection Committee set up by the Department of Atomic Energy in 1962 selected three sites for future atomic power stations, including Somasila near Srisilam in Andhra Pradesh. In reply to enquiries received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, that Government has been informed that there is no proposal at present to set up an atomic power station in Andhra Pradesh.

Kashmir in Soviet Maps

94. Shri D. N. Deb: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Government have corrected their maps by showing Kashmir as part of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) In the maps published in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in recent years, Kashmir has been shown as part of India. So far as Government are aware this position continues.

(b) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE AND MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

SERIOUS FOOD SITUATION AND REPORTED STARVATION DEATHS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the Calling Attention Notice.

Shri Samar Guha (Contai): Sir, before you take up the Calling Attention Notice you have to take up the adjournment motions tabled by us.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस विषय के बारे में आप ने यह कौलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस बुलाया है उसी भुखमरी और अकाल के बारे में हमारी पार्टी ने ऐडजोर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है । अकाल और भुखमरी के कारण देश में सैकड़ों लोग मर गये हैं । हम ने इस पर एक ऐडजोर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है कि केन्द्र ने इस बारे में अपना दायित्व नहीं निभाया है और हमारी पार्टी इस के द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को सैंक्योर करना चाहती है . . .

Mr. Speaker: Adjournment motions will come later on, after we have disposed of the calling Attention Notice. According to rules Calling Attention should be taken up first.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "The serious food situation and reported starvation deaths in various parts of the country."

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjiwan Ram): Sir, I lay a statement on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-331/67].

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has placed a statement on the Table of the House. The question that arises now is whether hon. Members should be allowed to put questions now or it should be taken up along with the general discussion on the food problem. These are the points which we will be discussing at 4.30 P.M. today when we meet in the Business Advisory Committee. That its discussion on the food situation is necessary happen accepted by all parties. No body is denying that. The hon. Minister himelf has given notice of a motion that the food situation in the country be taken into consideration. We will discuss the question at 4.30 today and I will give my decision later on whether it should be taken up in the shape of an adjournment motion or an ordinary discussion. There are a number of adjournment motions also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have only one submission to make, that the purpose of our moving our adjournment motion is simply to censure the Government. Their attitude towards the non-Congress-Governments has become horrible and the difficult situation in Uttar Pradesh and other places has arisen as a result of the unhelpful and indifferent attitude of the Central Government towards the non-Congress Government. That is why we want to censure them.

Mr. Speaker: You may do it when the Minister moves his motion that the situation in the country be taken into consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then it will be a mere discussion and we cannot censure the Government on that motion. It will only be talked out.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Sir, "adjournment motion" has got some meaning. We can have a discussion on the food situation on a Calling Attention Notice or some other thing. But an adjournment motion is an entirely different thing. On an adjournment motion we can discuss the situation and also censure the Government for its failure to handle the

situation. We have tabled our adjournment motion on this urgent matter of public importance. We want to know whether it is admitted or not.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee (Balrampur): Sir, why postpone it to 4.30? There are a number of adjournment motions. Let the Minister move his motion and that can be taken up later. Immediately we want to censure the Government for its failure to supply the allocated quota of foodgrains to States, particularly to those States which are being run by non-Congress-Governments. That cannot be done on the motion to be moved by the Minister. Therefore, you have to decide whether the adjournment motions are to be admitted or not.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection. Is it the desire of the House that it should be in the shape of an adjournment motion?

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore): Sir, I concede that it is the right of the Opposition parties to censure the Government. The rules are framed for the purpose and we have to follow them. The only question is this. The adjournment motion, apart from other elements, must be on a matter of recent occurrence . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: You may not agree with him. But he must be allowed to have his say. This is not fair at all that you do not allow him to have his say. He must be allowed to have his say.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): In what capacity is he answering it?

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): He is a Member of the House.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I have got respect for the leaders of the Opposition parties and I do not expect any interruption from them when I make a point, I concede that they must make their points uninterrupted. These are the ways that we have to follow. Sir, you have been a senior parliamentarian and you have been also doing this work for the last so many years. This is not a fresh point that I am making. There are a number of decisions on this. The adjournment motion must also be on a matter of recent occurrence. This food situation is not of recent occurrence.. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Let him have his say.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I am one with the Opposition parties that this problem must be discussed. There is no difference of opinion, as you rightly remarked. What is the proper way of discussing it? After all, we discuss it in order to serve the people and not so much to speak for its own sake on the floor of the House. We all of us concede that. If the matter is of a recent occurrence, it forms the subject matter of an adjournment motion and, if not, it does not form the subject matter of an adjournment motion. The Minister is moving a motion and they can move an amendment to that in any language they like. That can be put to vote. Supposing the amendment, worded very strongly by my learned friends is passed, that can be the censure of the Government. Therefore, I want them to kindly see that the parliamentary forum is utilised in a proper manner . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): What is he saying? What is all this?

An hon. Member: He is taking unnecessarily long . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Hem Barua: He bypasses your authority.

Mr. Speaker: This is because of interruptions that it takes more time.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I am not yielding. I must have my full say. We are also elected by the people. Let us also have our say in full.

An hon. Member: He is taking unnecessarily a long time.

Mr. Speaker: That is for the Speaker to decide as to who is taking unnecessarily a long time.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: In my opinion, this cannot be the subject matter of an adjournment motion. The hon. Minister can move a motion and the Opposition parties can move an amendment to that in the strongest condemnatory language and that can be put to vote.

Mr. Speaker: After all the food problem is the most urgent problem. There is no doubt about that. This will have to be discussed in the House. If it an adjournment motion, I can give only two hours. I do not mind—let it be a censure motion. I have no objection to that. It is an urgent matter. There are no two opinions about it. I think, all the friends will agree with that view. They too want a discussion. Therefore, for the adjournment motion, two hours can be given; one hour naturally for the Congress benches and one hour for the Opposition benches, and if you can make within that period the whole food debate, it makes no difference to either of the parties because all of your are anxious to discuss about food. Now I request the House to tell me whether they want the adjournment motion to be taken up. Those in favour may please stand up. ....

I find that the number is more than 50. The motion is admitted.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): जो प्रक्रिया है वह यह है कि जिस का मोशन पहले है, उस से आप कहें कि वह इजाजत मांगें।

Mr. Speaker: We are taking up the adjournment motion on food at 4 P.M. today. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : जिस का नाम पहले है वह इजाजत तो मांगे।

Mr. Speaker: There are number of names. Mr. Banerjee's name is the first.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह कालिंग अटेंशन है।

Mr. Speaker: This is adjournment motion.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Why not just now.

Mr. Speaker: No. At 4 O'Clock. From 4 to 6 P.M.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Should I ask for leave or not?

Mr. Speaker: No leave is necessary.

Shri Samar Guha: May I request you that all the adjournment motions that have been tabled should be read out first?

Mr. Speaker No question of reading.

Now papers to be laid on the Table.

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): On behalf of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the period April 1965 to March, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-324/67].

Notifications under Cinematograph Act

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): I beg to re-lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Cinematograph Aot, 1952:—

(i) The Cinematograph (Censorship) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 279 in

Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 1967. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-189/67.]

(ii) The Cinematograph (Censorship) Second Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 405 in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1967. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-189/67].

(2) to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media on Co-ordination of the Media of Mass Communication. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-325/67.]

ORDINANCES UNDER ARTICLE 123(2) (a) OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances under provisions of article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution:—

(1) The Anti-corruption Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1967 (No. 3 of 1967) promulgated by the President on the 5th May, 1967. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-326/67.]

(2) The Passports Ordinance, 1967 (No. 4 of 1967) promulgated by the President on the 5th May, 1967. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-327/67.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NAVY ACT

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): On behalf of Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, I beg to relay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957:—

(1) The Indian Naval Reserve and the Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve (Amendment) Regulations, 1967, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 55 in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 1967.

(2) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 1967, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 56 in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 1967.

(3) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1967, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 76 in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 1967. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-92/67.]

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri D. Ering): On behalf of Shri Annasahib Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Co-operative Development Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 637 in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1967, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-328/67.]

PROCLAMATION REVOKING PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO RAJASTHAN

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 26th April, 1967, revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 13th March, 1967, in relation to the State of Rajasthan, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 624 in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1967, under clause (3) of article 356 of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-329/67.]

12.13½ hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

(Query)

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Before you go on to the next

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

business, I want to say this. I had written to you drawing your attention to the motion of call-attention that we have got reports that the Parliamentary Affairs Ministry . . .

Mr. Speaker: We are meeting at 4 O'Clock today.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: To discuss this?

Mr. Speaker: To discuss all the things.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is a very serious matter. That is why I wrote to you. I wanted your permission to raise this.

Mr. Speaker: That cannot be taken up now.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I sought your permission. Before you go to the next business, I would like to raise this matter. This is in regard to the President's election.

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs used its transport and its officers. They went to the station to receive Congress representatives . . .

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): That is not correct.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it is, whether it is correct or not, it cannot be raised like this.

I have to inform the House . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I want to know what you are going to do. I have written to you.

Mr. Speaker: I have not permitted that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You have not admitted my notice. Therefore, I wrote to you that if you do not permit my notice, I will get up in the House and make this motion. I had sought your permission for that. I do not know whether that was placed before you.

Mr. Speaker: I was told about it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Therefore, it is not without taking your permission that I do this. It is always your right to allow any matter, even if it is not on the agenda, to be raised. I have given you notice that this matter requires to be clarified.

Mr. Speaker: I will not permit him; if he wants to say he may say. If everybody writes to me and wants to make a point here because he writes to me, I cannot help it. Mr. Dwivedy has written to me and I have seen it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You do not permit me?

Mr. Speaker: I will consider it. Let us see. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am having a dialogue with the Speaker. Why should my hon. friends opposite behave in this manner? Why should they shout like this?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : मैं आपकी गाइडेंस चाहता हूं। ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन आपने स्वीकार किया है . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have received so many calling-attention-notices and adjournment motions. I have not decided on all of them. If I consider any calling-attention-notice to be important, I shall certainly allow it. I have not taken a decision about it; I have kept it pending . . .

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: That means that you have not taken any decision so far?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): I want your guidance on one matter. This session is meeting after a long time. In the meanwhile, a number of developments have taken place in the whole world, and we have tried to draw your attention to these matters through a number of calling-attention-notices. For instance, there is a menacing situation in West Asia. There are many other things also which we want to raise. But you, Sir, in your discretion, have not allowed any of them. May I know how we can raise these issues in this House, issues which are of vital importance to the security of this country, which are of vital importance to the well-being of this country? How can we raise these issues if you are going to disallow all the notices?

Mr. Speaker: There are about eighty calling-attention-notices and adjournment motions which I have received today. Till 10-30 A.M. they were coming in, and at 10-35 they came to me. There were, eighty of them, and not just one or two. I cannot decide in the few minutes that were at my disposal which one of them was important and which one was urgent and which one was not. Therefore, I wanted to discuss the matter with the Leaders of the parties and that is why I have called for a meeting at 4-30 P.M. today. What am I to do if about 80 such notices are received? I can only admit one of them. Today, we are taking up one adjournment motion. Yesterday when I discussed. I thought that food was the most urgent problem. Therefore, I have admitted the adjournment motion regardiing food, and leave has been granted for it and it is being taken up today. Actually, I wanted to allow the adjournment motion relating to the police, but then food takes precedence, and it is more important than even the police etc., and, therefore, that is being taken up today. When we meet today at 4-30 P.M. we shall discuss what is to be done, and how we are to proceed. I would like to be guided by the Leaders of the various parties on these points.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) : पुलिस आप कल ले रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम लोग 4 बजे मिलेंगे । उसके बाद हम इसके बारे में डिसाइड करेंगे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बहुत धन्यवाद । लेकिन आप कह चुके हैं कि आप पुलिस ले रहे हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I am saying that we shall be meeting at 4-30 P.M. And hon. Members may give me guidance, and I am prepared to accept whatever is good. Actually, I have no pre-conceived ideas about rejecting anything or accepting anything. If 80 or 90 notices are there, and each one of them may be very important—only one can be admitted on a day. I would certainly like to have the guidance of all the leaders of the various parties before I take any decision about it.

12.19 hrs.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBER

(Dr. Basant Narain Singh)

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that Dr. Basant Narain Singh, an elected Member of the House from the Hazaribagh constituency of Bihar has resigned his seat in the Lok Sabha with effect from the 13th May, 1967.

12.19½ hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

First Report

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): I beg to present the First Report of the Committee of Privileges.

STATEMENT RE: RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT KUPPAM STATION

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): Sir, it is with profound regret that I rise to make a statement

[Shri C. M. Poonacha]

on the derailment of train No. 26 Up Island Express at Kuppam station on the Bangalore-Jalarpet single line Broad Gauge section of Madras Division of Southern Railway.

At about 21.52 hours last night while the train was being received on the loop line at Kuppam station where it is booked to stop, it overshot the starter signal and ran into the sand hump. As a result the train engine alongwith three bogies next to it got derailed.

According to the latest information available, 22 dead bodies have been recovered and rescue operations are still in progress. 64 persons have been injured of whom 7 are reported to have sustained grievous injuries.

Immediately on receipt of information the Medical Relief Special was rushed from Jalarpet and it reached the site at 23.15 hours. The General Manager alongwith Chief Medical officers and other senior railway officers have reached the site to supervise relief and rescue operations.

The injured were given prompt medical attention by the Railway Doctors who reached the site by the Medical Relief Special, the doctors of the Government Hospital, Kuppam and of Employees State Insurance Hospital, Kuppam and by the local doctors. The injured were later on removed to the hospitals for further medical attention. The Minister of State for Railways and Member, Engineering, Railway Board have flown to the site this morning. *Ex-gratia* payment is being arranged to the injured and the families of those killed.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bangalore, who is the statutory authority under the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation is holding an enquiry into the accident tomorrow.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): I am sure the whole House joints the Minister in mourning the death of so many of these innocent people who had not bargained for this terrible disaster. But I would like my hon. friend to enlighten the House as to why is it that medical assistance has not been rushed from Jalarpet and Bangalore where such doctors and medicines are available and why they depended only on that miserable local hospital which is a very small establishment and the so-called local doctors who are so very few and not so very competent.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: On receipt of the information, medical specials were rushed from Jalarpet and Bangarpet on either side of the site of this accident; in addition to that, the Chief Medical Officer came from Madras. That is the position.

Shri Ganesh Ghosh (Calcutta South): Will the Minister explain as to how 22 persons got killed when the train was not moving very fast and when only three bogies got derailed?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: This is a matter which is to be investigated.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The hon. Minister has said that an inquiry has been instituted by one of the officers who is not concerned with the Railway Board but is in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. In view of the gravity of the accident, is the Minister prepared to have a judicial probe into this because this accident has happened even after so many minor accidents and even after we have had the report of the Kunzru Commission?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The matter requires to be investigated and statutory provisions exist in this regard according to which the Railway Safety Commissioner has to take up the matter for immediate investigation because they are the competent people to do that. That particular organisation is under the control of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only asked whether he would agree to a judicial probe.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyal): This is a most unfortunate accident in which 22 people have been killed. May I know whether this was due to derailment or whether there is any suspicion of sabotage? Has he got any such information?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: It would be rather difficult for me to say immediately as to what has been the immediate cause of this accident, but looking at the information—this accident happened on the station itself—it seems to be a case of derailment.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): This train was running to Cochin. This train generally carries mostly passengers to Kerala. The traffic might have now been disrupted because of the accident. What special steps are the Railways taking to see that the relatives of the dead and the wounded from that side of Kerala are brought to this place, how they can travel to this place because there is now disruption of traffic? Are they taking immediate steps to inform the relatives and help them to come to the place?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: This would certainly be done. Steps would have been taken already, I am sure.

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): We know that statutorily the Government is obliged to have an inquiry through the railway safety committee or something like that, but in a case where about 22 people have been killed, it may be even more, does not the Government think it necessary, in order to assure the public that everything proper has been done, to have this matter referred to the findings of a judicial tribunal? Government will be placing itself in a better position as regards the public. After all, justice must not only be done, but must also seem to be done. Why should not Government agree to have the matter referred to a judicial tribunal?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The hon. Member is suggesting that instead of the statutory provisions, why not a separate independent judicial inquiry. The matter will be looked into.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): We see that accidents are taking place in this country very often. Once before I suggested insurance cover for the railway passengers. Would the Railway Minister consider it?

Mr. Speaker: This can be discussed in the budget, not now. He can ask details about the accident.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Those who travel by air in most places get an automatic cover. The insurance is a part of the value of the ticket.

Mr. Speaker: I know, I agree with that, but I do not think that on a policy matter the Minister can give any answer now immediately.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Provisions for payment of compensation do exist under the present arrangement. Claims are entertained, and up to a figure, Rs. 20,000 or so is being paid, but that is after a certain procedure of verification and claims having been established. There are authorities before whom the claims have to be preferred, and there are certain statutory requirements to be gone through.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: They do not move.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Who says?

श्री सुरेश चन्द्र कछवाय (उज्जैन) : जिन लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है उन लोगों की लाशें क्या उनके परिवार वालों को सौंप दी गई हैं, यदि नहीं, तो क्या उनके परिवार वालों को बुला कर इन लाशों को उनके सुपुर्द करने का सरकार का विचार है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि कितनी लाशें उनके सुपुर्द की गई हैं ? मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि न

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

लोगों को सहायता दी गई है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि तत्काल कितनी राशि सहायता के रूप में उनको दी गई है । मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि चालीस हजार रुपये हम देते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग मरे हैं उन में से कितने लोगों के परिवार वालों को चालीस-चालीस हजार रुपये दिये गये हैं ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I was just explaining the procedure whereby claims ore entertained and paid. There are separate authorities who look into these claims and assess the actual amounts that are payable in such accidents which happen. As for the disposal of the dead bodies and handing over the dead bodies to the kith and kin, the matter is being attended to at the site. The Minister has proceed there, and I am sure those matters would receive all the attention they need.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : तत्काल सहायता क्या दी गई है ?

सभापति महोदय : रात को तो यह दुर्घटना हुई है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में बताया है कि सहायता दी है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितनी सहायता दी है ? तत्काल कितनी सहायता दी है ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The immediate need is relief rescue operation on now. After rescue operations are over such of those in need of immediate treatment and medical facilities will have to be afforded the same.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : सभापति महोदय, यह एक बहुत बड़ी रेल दुर्घटना है और इस से पहले भी बहुत सी दुर्घटनायें होती आई हैं । एक बार रेल मंत्री, स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, ने एक रेल दुर्घटना होने पर अपने पद से इस्तीफा दिया था । मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनायें होती रहती हैं, तो क्या रेलवे मंत्री या रेलवे विभाग के किसी बड़े आफिसर पर यह जिम्मेदारी आयेगी कि जब कोई इस प्रकार की दुर्घटना होगी और मौतें होंगी, तो वे अपने पदों से इस्तीफा दे कर हट जायेंगे, अन्यथा ये दुर्घटनायें होती रहेंगी ।

सभापति महोदय : श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा ।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): There are accidents even while the trains are running. The friend by my side was hurt as he fell when the train was in motion. This shows the inefficiency of the railway administration. What purpose would be served by the railway authorities enquiring into it. Would the Government have an altogether different enquiry?

श्री अब्दुल वहीद खां (गुड़गांव) : क्या वजीर साहब फरमायेंगे कि क्या ये तीनों बोगीज थर्ड क्लास की थीं या इन में से कोई फर्स्ट क्लास की बोगी भी थी, इन तीन बोगीज में कुल कितने पैसेंजर्ज थे, उन में से कितने पैसेंजर मरे कितने जख्मी हुए और क्या मरने वालों या जख्मी होने वालों के नाम उन के पास आ गए हैं ?

[شری عبدالغفی دار (گڑگاؤں) - کیا

وزیر صاحب فرمائینگے کہ کیا یہ تینوں بوگی تھرڈ کلاس کی تھیں یا ان میں سے کوئی فرسٹ کلاس کی بوگی بھی تھی - ان تین بوگیز میں کل کتنے پیسنجر تھے - ان میں سے کتنے پیسنجر مرے اور کتنے زخمی ہوئے اور کیا مرنے والوں یا زخمی ہونے والوں کے نام ان کے پاس آ گئے ہیں]

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Of the three, one was a first-class bogie; the second was a third-class bogie and the third one was also a first-class coach.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Was any Member of Parliament in it?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I am yet to receive information.

Mr. Speaker: It is a very serious matter. It was an unfortunate accident and 22 people have died. If you want to discuss other matters and other accidents, the Budget is going to be presented and I am sure Members will discuss these things in more detail. No. Mr. Chagla.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है । क्या वजीर साहब के पास यह इत्तिला आ गई है कि उन तीन बोगीज में कुल कितने पैसेंजर थे ?

[شری عبدلغنی دار (کولگام) - میرے سوال کا جواب نہیں دیا گیا ہے کیا وزیر صاحب کے پاس یہ اطلاع آگئی ہے کہ اُن تین بوگیز میں کل کتنے پیسنجر تھے]

Mr. Speaker: He has no details; he will get them later.

STATEMENT *RE.* EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER'S VISITS TO KUWAIT, IRAN, GENEVA, MALAYSIA AND SINGAPORE

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): Sir, it is a long statement. If you want it, I can read it; otherwise, if you permit me, I will lay it on the Table of the House. I am in the hands of the House.

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): At the time when the international situation takes a serious turn, is it fair that the hon. Minister should tell us about his visits rather than about the serious situation which is developing in the Middle-East.... *(Interruptions)*.

Mr. Speaker: He may lay it on the Table of the House.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I place the statement on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-330/67.]

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, I want to ask a question. Before I do, I want your co-operation in regard to another matter. We should maintain the soverignty of the House. What Mr. Sondhi was trying to mention has been agitating the minds of all Members. It is a very explosive situation which has developed in what is called West Asia. Yesterday, the Prime Minister took the Congress Parliamentary Party into confidence on this matter. The same thing happened about the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. Our notices at the end of last session were rejected. They were too busy to accept it. But after the House adjourned, the Congress Parliamentary Party was taken into confidence on that matter. I have no quarrel about their telling what they like to their partymen. But which is the superior body—Parliament as a whole or a little group or party? You will have to be extremely vigilant about this. This is beng done repeatedly.

Mr. Speaker: There are no two opinions on that; Parliament is the supreme body. Is the hon. Minister making a statement on West Asia?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am making a statement on Thursday.

Shri Nath Pai: Thursday is far off: why not today?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : प्रधान मंत्री ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, वह एकतरफा है । उस से शान्ति तो स्थापित होगी नहीं, लेकिन उस से देश के हितों को भी नुकसान होगा ।

Shri Nath Pai: I would also like to point out that Mr. Chagla thinks, perhaps justifiably that he should reflect, ponder and then decide rather than make a statement now. But how is

[Shri Nath Pai]

it that a higher authority of the Government, the Prime Minister, has already given a verdict. She has already placed India's support on one side. The whole thing is there in the paper; even paper carried that news. Nobody denies that Mr. Chagla needs sometime. But the Prime Minister had made a pronouncement on that subject and it has come in the papers. Is this not treating Parliament with contempt? You said that you agreed with me that Parliament was sovereign and supreme. Does Mr. Chagla believe in that? Does the Prime Minister believe? What is the practice? What are they doing? They are following a totally wrong practice now. Instances are multiplying. Now, I would like to ask a specific question; I have studied the statement.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): Before he puts that question, may I submit that the Prime Minister has made a policy statement in regard to foreign affairs while the Government are not in a position to make such a statement before the House. Are we to take it that the Prime Minister can tell the world outside these things while Parliament is in session; can she tell those people outside on governmental policy, whether internal or external, while we in the House are in ignorance. The Foreign Minister says he has not pondered over it carefully enough.

Mr. Speaker: The foreign Minister wants to say something.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Unfortunately, I was not present at the meeting but I have read what has been reported in the papers. The Prime Minister has emphasised the fact that the situation is difficult and delicate and we should be very careful in what we say or do. Today, Mr. U. Thant is in Cairo and he is discussing the matter with President Nasser. I have given careful thought to it and as soon as the situation clarifies itself, I will come to the House on Thursday and make the statement. It was with due diliberation that I came to that conclusion. Statements are made and then questions are asked which have serious repercussions. We all agree that the situation is difficult and delicate. It is very explosive. Therefore, I thought that I would come to this House when the situation clarifies itself. This very minute possibly, U Thant is discussing the situation with President Nasser and it would not be right for me now to make a statement and then questions to be asked which may have serious repercussions. Therefore, I beg of the House to give me time till Thursday when I can certainly make a statement.

श्री बटुक बिहारी वाजपेयी (बसरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप यह बात स्वीकार करेंगे कि जब संसद् की बैठक हो रही है, तो प्रधान मंत्री को, या किसी मंत्री को, नीति सम्बन्धी कोई वक्तव्य संसद् से बाहर नहीं देना चाहिए । अभी वैस्टर्न एशिया में जो स्थिति बनी है, उस के बारे में सब से पहले पार्लियामेंट को कान्फिडेंस में लेने की जरूरत थी, कांग्रेस पार्लियामेंटरी पार्टी को नहीं । विदेश मंत्री महोदय यहां कुछ भी कहने में हिचक रहे हैं । मैं उन की हिचक को स्वीकार करता हूं । कुछ भी बोलने से पहले हमें सोचना चाहिए । मगर जो नियम वह अपने ऊपर लागू कर रहे हैं, क्या प्रधान मंत्री महोदया भी वह नियम अपने ऊपर लागू करती हैं ? जबकि संसद् की बैठक आज शुरू हो रही थी, तो प्रधान मंत्री महोदया ने इस विषय पर कांग्रेस पार्लियामेंटरी पार्टी में वक्तव्य दे कर एक तरह से हमारे विशेषाधिकारों का उल्लंघन किया है । आप स्वीकार करेंगे कि अगर यह विशेषाधिकार का उल्लंघन नहीं है, तो यह एक इम्प्रोप्राइटी है जिस के लिए प्रधान मंत्री को इस सदन से माफी मांगनी चाहिए ।

Shri P. Ramamoorthy (Sivakasi): May I just add one word? The Prime Minister had already made a statement. Are we to understand that the Foreign Minister is going to reconsider the whole question afresh? After all the Government has committed itself and the House also will have to get itself committed because later on it will be said that the Prime Minister's prestige is very important and as she has committed herself the House should support her. Would the Prime Minister refrain from making such statements without Parliament being told first and before Parliament's approval is obtained? If she comes to Parliament before making any such policy statement, there will be ample opportunity for deliberation and the Foreign Minister can also have his own say. All these deliberations make a mockery of the whole thing. That is what we say.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I do not think such a thing helps us.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): The Prime Minister has stated that India would side with the UAR in this matter. We should get a clear picture of the position of the Government, whether it sides with the UAR or with the other side. We want to know whether, what the Prime Minister has stated is her personal opinion or it is the opinion of this country or the opinion of this Parliament, this House. This, they must make clear.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: There is no use repeating this. Order, order. Shri Ranga.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): I do not think I can ask for any ruling from the Chair, because the Chair has replied several times on previous occasions, and on an exactly similar situation where the Minister or the Prime Minister ventured to make a statement before their party and the working committee and various other organisations, that the appropriate thing for them to do is to wait for a day or two and even otherwise also to go to Parliament and make the statement in regard to all such things. There have been rulings and if these rulings are being ignored by the Prime Minister herself, naturally it becomes a matter of privilege for this House. It is no good thinking that anyone who raises this question of privilege is using strong language. It is a matter of privilege of this House, because the persistence with which the Prime Minister and other Ministers indulge in this kind of impropriety amounts to contempt of this House. In this specific case, my hon. friend has put it so well, the DMK leader. The Government have no business to commit this House in such a way. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: He was not the DMK leader.

An hon. Member: He is Mr. Ramamurti.

Shri Ranga: I have come back here, only today, and I took it for granted that he is taking the place of the DMK leader. Now, even if that statement was her personal view, on the Foreign Minister's own admission, the situation is serious and grave and even explosive. In these circumstances, is it open to the Prime Minister to express her personal opinion? Are we to understand that the Prime Minister is such an irresponsible person and is free to express her personal opinion as apart from the opinion of the whole of the Cabinet? It only shows what sort of an amateurish consideration this

[Shri Ranga]

Cabinet has given to such an explosive situation. (*Interruption*). Therefore, I would like you as well as the House to take note of this fact: the Prime Minister is treating this House, so shabbily and she owes an explanation as well as an apology to this House.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I call Mr. Hem Barua first; he wants to raise a point of order.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): My point of order is this. On many an occasion, in the past, your distinguished predecessor has given a ruling in this House. On more than one occasion, he has given a ruling that whenever the House is in session, and whenever the Government wants to make a policy statement, the Government should take Parliament into account and into confidence and make the policy statements on the floor of the House. That is the ruling given by your distinguished predecessor. Now, while making the policy statement....

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): Parliament was not in session yesterday. (*Interruption*)

Shri Hem Barua: If Mr. Chagla can wait up to Thursday, the Heavens would not have collapsed if the Prime Minister also had waited up to day at least. They know that. (*Interruption*). Whatever that be, by making a policy statement in her party meeting, she has bypassed the ruling given by your distinguished predecessor, and I think you subscribe to that ruling also. The Prime Minister is guilty of bypassing Parliament. That is point No. 1.

Point No. 2 is this. Why is it that Mr. Chagla—after she has made a policy statement—is rather lending support to a particular side in this conflict? Why is it that he wants more time to make his statement? That shows that the Government has not made up its mind. So, if the Government has not made up its mind, why is it that the Prime Minister has made up her mind already? Is the Prime Minister different from the rest of the Government?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sondhi. Only one minute; not a long speech.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: It is an important point, and there is the question of war involved; the likelihood of war involved. It is a serious situation in foreign affairs.

Mr. Speaker: That is why I called you.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: When the forum of public opinion is this Parliament and when Parliament is the forum of building up public opinion and thereby influence policy, (*Interruption*) the Prime Minister has made a statement elsewhere in favour of a particular thing. That is what has happened. In that statement, she has almost challenged the existence of a State as a Member of the United Nations. Therefore, we must affirm the existence of Israel as a State which I am sure will promote an atmosphere which is conducive to negotiations and conciliation. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: We are going too deep into it.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: In the circumstances, I would request the hon. Minister of External Affairs to at least project the concern of India as a Member of the international community for security, and our commitment to the United Nations. I wish to say that we have failed to protect the United Nations from unilateral action of a Member and this is an important point and is of very grave concern to all.

Mr. Speaker: You are going into details.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee rose—

Shri Morarji Desai rose—

Mr. Speaker: I will come to him later. Shri Morarji Desai.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: What has the Prime Minister got to say here? Will she come and explain the position?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The Prime Minister will come and she will say what she has to say. I was present at the party meeting. I wish to say something on this. May I say that I agree entirely with hon. Members that in matters of policy, when the House is sitting—I would not make a technical distinction that the House was not sitting yesterday, and that is is sitting today—the policy statement should be made here before it is made anywhere else. I agree. But what the Prime Minister did yesterday was, not to make a policy sttalement, but she only made a reference to an explosive situation which had arisen, and a reference to that situation was made in a party meeting. It was a private meeting. I do not think that was an in anyway an assault on the privileges of the House. It was not a matter of policy statement that she made. She did not say—
(Interruption)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us hear the Minister..

Shri Morarji Desai: Will they please have some patience to hear me? I have been hearing patiently what they were saying. I want the rights of the House to be preserved and I am entirely with the House in this matter, but will the hon. Members also help in preserving the rights of the Hose by upholding also my right to speak? When I am saying a thing, why should they not hear me? If they themselves challenge the rights of the Members to speak, I cannot understand how members can speak and be heard without interruption. This is not the right way of tackling the issue. Now, what the Prime Minister had said was that our relations with Egypt have always been good and that in itself could create a better atmosphere. That is all what she said. It is a problem which has not yet been considered even by the Cabinet. There is no question of her pronouncing any policy decision; that was not done. Therefore, let not hon. Members run away with the idea that she made any policy statement in the party meeting.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Are we to go by what the newspapers said or by what the Deputy Prime Minister has said? We saw it in the papers. We got reports in the papers which were to the effect that India is hundred per cent with the UAR.

Shri Morarji Desai: Does the hon Member consider that a newspaper report is authentic on anything that happens? In papers, many things are reported to have happened. Many things are reported even about what hon. Members have said. We do not cite that. Therefore, the papers should not be cited.

श्री शंकर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहिए कि वह अपनी पोजीशन को क्लेरिफाई करें। मोरार जी भाई ने जो कुछ कहा है वह दूसरा है और जो प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने पेपर में कहा उस से यह साफ मतलब जाहिर होता है कि उन्होंने यह कहा है कि यू० ए० आर० के साथ हैं (व्यवधान)... मैं यह चाहता हूं कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर को इस पोजीशन को क्लीयर करना चाहिए।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, I want to raise a point of propriety on the first day of Parliament's session, which I hope you will uphold. From what the Deputy Prime Minister has said, we find that the Prime Minister has made before the party a statement which does not correspond with the statement reported in all the papers. I am not here to enter into a controversy in that regard. I agree entirely with the Foreign Minister that this is a delicate matter, about which thought has to be given. But it is incumbent on the Government

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

on the first day of Parliament to take Parliament into its confidence in regard to a delicate international situation that has arisen. Government does not choose to do that. On the contrary, Government's party holds a meeting which is reported as authoritatively as our national press can report it, in terms which entirely contradict what the Deputy Prime Minister has said. It may very well be that wnat the Prime Minister is reported in the papers to have said would be seconded whole heartedly by a majority in this House. It may be that or it may not be that. But it is necessary for Government on the first day of Parliament to take the Parliament into its confidence about the situation in West Asia, but they have not done it. They have deliberately, as heretofore, when they have been censured by the Chair over and over again, held a party meeting where they have made what virtually amounts to a policy statement, which is reported in the national press and they come here on false pretension to cover it. This kind of prevarication goes on over and over again. I am not goaded into this kind of language easily.

We read in the papers today about something said by the Prime Minister. I do not wish that statemen. to be contradicted, I want that to remain on record and to be followed up by the Government. But the Government has not got the gumption to come before the House and say the same thing. This House has not the least intention to throw a spanner into the peace negotiations, if they are taking place. This House does not want to make a delicate situation more difficult. This House wants to help the Government in regard to the peace-making operations. But this Government makes it impossible for the House to function with any sense of dignity and self-respect. The Prime Minister chose to quote me in regard to what I said about the Naga business. She chooses to quote me when it suits her; she does not choose to quote me when it does not suit her. Here is a matter where the dignity of the House is involved and you have got to uphold the dignity of the House. It is a short point on which the minister should come forward with as clear a statement as he possibly can.

Shri Nath Pai: Two matters are being discussed. We take objection to the Prime Minister's statement on a vital issue, before the party forum. The statement made here by the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister show a dismal disarray in the ranks of the Government. I hope the Prime Minister will come forward and say that she was not making a policy statement, but she was only doing some loud thinking for the benefit of her party caucus. I hope she will take into consideration the intensity of the feelings expressed, part of which is shared by her colleague sitting to her right that it is the height of impropriety to make an important statement before a party caucus when Parliament is going to meet.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the Prime Minister. I cannot understand senior members rising up again and again. I do not want this repetition. Let the Prime Minister reply to the points that have been raised.

Shri Hem Barua: If members get up, it shows how alert they are.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुड़गांव) : जनाब मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि हमारे डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर उस सुप्रीम कमाण्ड में नहीं हैं जो इस वक्त प्राइम मिनिस्टर को चला रहा है ? इन को शायद पता न हो कि इन्होंने क्या फैसला किया है और जो कुछ इन्होंने कहा है वह किस तरह से कहा है? ये क्यों समझते हैं कि पार्लियामेन्ट एक खिलौना है, आखिर लाखों आदमियों ने इन्हें

चुन कर यहां भेजा है। अगर प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहबा सोच या बिन-सोचे कुछ भी फरमा देती हैं, तो इस का असर सारे देश पर पड़ता है, इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि वह अपनी पोजीशन को क्लियर करें, क्योंकि डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर को कुछ भी पता नहीं है कि सुप्रीम कमाण्ड ने क्या फैसला किया है ।

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار : جناب میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ سچ نہیں ہے کہ ہمارے ڈپٹی پرائم منسٹر اُس سپریم کمانڈ میں نہیں ہیں جو اس وقت پرائم منسٹر کو چلا رہا ہے - ان کو شاید پتہ نہ ہو کہ انہوں نے کیا فیصلہ کیا ہے اور جو کچھ انہوں نے کہا ہے وہ کس طرح سے کہا ہے - یہ کیوں سمجھتے ہیں کہ پارلیامنٹ ایک کھلونا ہے - آخر لاکھوں آدمیوں نے ہمیں چن کر یہاں بھیجا ہے - اگر پرائم منسٹر صاحب سوچے یا بن سوچے کچھ بھی فرما دیتی ہیں تو اس کا اثر سارے دیش پر پڑتا ہے - اسلئے میں چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ اپنی پوزیشن کو کلیو کریں کیونکہ ڈپٹی پرائم منسٹر کو کچھ بھی پتہ نہیں ہے کہ سپریم کمانڈ نے کیا فیصلہ کیا ہے -]

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): I must resent the remarks made by the hon. member who spoke last. I think hon. members should not lend their ears to malicious gossip. I am sorry I was not present here when most of this discussion took place, but I have gathered that it was about what I said at our party meeting. As you are aware, it is our custom to have the party meeting regularly, the day before the session, throughout the session and even in the inter-session. It is also the custom that at such meetings the leader gives a kind of review of what has happened in-between, what is happening and what he or she thinks important for the members to know. That is all that I did. There was no question of making a policy statement. We have not moved from any policy or declared a new policy. It was also not loud thinking. It was a question of narrating certain facts.

Shri Hem Barua: Was it a review?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: It was a review of what has come to my notice. In the course of this, all that I said was thnt we agree to the forces being removed. I also reiterated our friendship for the Arab people. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing further discussion on this.

Shri Nath Pai: That matter is closed, though I am not satisfied. I want to ask a question about the statement which the Foreign Minister has made.

Mr. Speaker: That has gone into the background.

Shri Nath Pai: I am holding it in my mind. I have not forgotten it. In page 3 of the statement which Mr. Chagla has made after his Odyssey to West Asia, there is a frank admission for the first time of the total failure of his mission. He says.

> "It would indeed be unfortunate if military support were given to Pakistan against India by Iran on the basis of assurances and obligations made in a different context."

I want to ask a very serious question. He is developing an allergy to me and he always rises by saying "I strongly resent what Mr. Nath Pai says". I want to disabuse his mind of that. Let him listen calmly and try to reply. Mr. Chagla admits he made a statement on his return from Iran to the effect that he has got an assurance from the Government of Iran that in the event of a conflict between India and Pakistan, Iran will not commit that treacherous act

[Shri Nath Pai]

of siding with Pakistan, as she did in 1965. Promptly a Cairo paper, officially instigated by the Iranian Government, contradicted it. Mr. Chagla did not take the hint. He came to Delhi and made another statement that he has got an assurance from the Iranian Government that in the event of a conflict between India and Pakistan, Iran will not side with Pakistan. There is an official contradiction from the Iranian Government that this is not what they assured us. This is a clear case of Government's self-deception, seeing support where none exists, assuring ourselves that allies exist, when actually they are potential, I would not say 'enemies', but border cases of adversaries. Shri Chagla has committed the same old mistake of the government calling dubious cases allied friends and creating a false sense of security. He is guilty either of misreading the intentions of the Iranian Government or having misinformed the nation. Will he tell us where the truth lies?

13 hrs.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am guilty of neither of the two charges suggested by my hon. friend. I do not think my friend has read the statement carefully (*Interruption*). I will read it again and explain every word of it. I have said:

> "I was assured by the Iranian Government that Iran would not let its friendship with Pakistan affect its relations with India."

Not only this assurance was made to me, but the Foreign Minister of Iran, three days before I went there, made a public statement to this effect.

Shri Hem Barua: What was that?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That their friendship with Pakistan will not come in the way of Iran's friendship with India.

Shri Hem Barua: Was that deduced? This is how we are misled. Sir, you must protect us.

Shri M. C Chagla: Then I come to the apprehension, the apprehension this House has and the apprehension we feel in the country which I put to the Iranian Government. This is what I have said in the statement:

> "On my conveying to them the apprehension in India that Iran was giving military support to Pakistan against India, I was assured that Iran had no such intention. I should add for the information of the House that, on my return to India, I stated this to the press. The Iranian Government told us that they would be obliged to help Pakistan in the event of aggression against her. There is, of course, no question of India committing aggression against Pakistan. Any such thing is totally unthinkable and against our entire policy of peace and peaceful co-existence, and, therefore, and such contingency does not arise. It is obvious that what I was referring to was a conflict between India and Pakistan brought about by Pakistani aggression, such as we were subjected to in 1965. The House will recall that at the time of the signing of the Tashkant Declaration, Iran was among the many countries that welcomed it. The Iranian leaders have also from time to time stressed the importance of settling the problems between India and Pakistan peacefully. It would indeed be unfortunate if military support were given to Pakistan against India by Iran on the basis of assurances and obligations made in a different context."

There is no contradiction whatever.

Shri Nath Pai: This is not the end of it. हम आपका स्टेटमेंट लायेंगे, और रखेंगे।

श्री एम० सी० चागला : मेरे पास यहां है, मैं पढ़ने को तैयार हूं।

There is no contradiction whatever between what I said and what the Iranian Government said in reply to what I said.

Shri Hem Barua: Your statement was a deduction.

Shri M. C. Chagla: My statement was that in the event of a situation arising again similar to the one in 1965 and then Pakistan committed aggression on us. Iran would not go to the assitance of Pakistan (*Interruption*)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज): अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब देखिये....

Shri M. L. Sondhi: He is trying to mislead us (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Let us now adjourn for lunch.

13.05 hrs.

[The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.]

[The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at fourteen of the Clock.]

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Railway Minister.

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir,....

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: We were putting questions on the statement of Mr. Chagla and he was replying to them. We have still to get some clarifications from him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Was that discussion not closed then?

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: We were discussing that. This is a very important statement.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The rule says that no question shall be asked. But the rule has not been observed. I am in your hands, Sir, and in the hands of the House. If they want me to give any explanation, I will certainly do so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; I will permit one or two questions.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: In the statement that the hon. Foreign Minister has made, he has said that the Government of Iran has assured that they will not help Pakistan if Pakistan commits aggression on India but if India commits aggression on Pakistan, they will be bound to go to the help of Pakistan. I want to know whether there is any distinction made as to who commits an aggression. Any student of international affairs knows that if a country wants war, it can so manoeuvre things that it may appear that aggression has been committed by the other side. This is what Pakistan has been doing all these years.

I think Iranians have made it clear that they are with Pakistan and against India. You had gone there as the Foreign Minister and not as a Trade Minister. Your main job was to find out whether in our conflict with Pakistan and China, all those countries are with us or with Pakistan or with China. That is what we want to know from you. In this matter, you were quite equivocal. We want to know very clearly as to whether in the case of conflict with Pakistan, maybe about Kashmir or about the eastern border, we can expect support from Iran or not.

Shri M. C. Chagla: There are situations when there can be no doubt as to which country has committed aggression and which is the country against whom aggression has been committed. In the 1965 conflict, I think, there can be no doubt in anybody's mind that Pakistan committed aggression.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: In the case of the India-China conflict, our friend U.A.R. said that she could not say that there was an open aggression.

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

This is what their Deputy Prime Minister of Egypt had said in Delhi. Everybody knows that China committed aggression but the U.A.R. did not say so.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The hon. Member is quoting that. I have not got the text before me. I need not enter into a discussion with him. As I was explaining, Iran's attitude is that she is under certain obligations to Pakistan in case India commits aggression and what I have pointed out in this statement is that this is a completely absurd eventuality which we need not think of. It is impossible, I believe and, I think the House will agree with me that India will never commit aggression on Pakistan.

Now, the main purpose of my visit was to explain to Iran what India's attitude is towards Pakistan, what our relations are and how we can try to improve the situation. I think, it is wrong to take the view that because the country is hostile to us, we should not try and see if we cannot improve the relations. Relations can be improved in various ways through economic cooperation, through commercial cooperation, through cultural delegations and all that. After all, there has been centuries-old relationship between Iran and India. There is no reason why Iran should be hostile to us. That was the purpose of my visit. No Foreign Minister had gone to Iran and I thought, in view of the situation as it existed, if I could render some service by paying a visit there, I should do so.

श्री रत्नवेक्क यादव (बाराबंकी) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच जो पिछला युद्ध हुआ था उस में साफ था, ईरान की हमदर्दी पाकिस्तान के साथ थी, और सहायता थी। मंत्री महोदय का यह कहना है कि जब वह ईरान गए तो ईरान की सरकार ने साफ कहा है कि जब युद्ध होगा तब अगर पाकिस्तान की सरकार दोषी होगी तो वह उस के साथ नहीं रहेंगे। यह जाहिर है कि दोषी कौन है इस का फैसला वह सरकार ही करेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन सी ऐसी बात थी जिस का उन के दिमाग पर असर पड़ा और उन्होंने इस प्रकार का बयान यहां दिया। वह साफ तौर पर सदन को यह बात बतलायें।

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said, the impression that was given to me was that Iran will not give military assistance to Pakistan in a situation similar to 1965 when, in fact, Iran did not do so. But they added, as it appears subsequently, that because of their obligations to Pakistan under various pacts and so on, if India committed aggression on Pakistan, then due to those obligations, Iran would be compelled to go to the assistance of Pakistan. As I pointed out in my statement, the answer is very simple. The question does not arise; it is purely hypothetical.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No more questions. The hon. Railway Minister. If you want to have a discussion on this, there are other ways of having it.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): Before you proceed, may I make a submission? There is a Half-An-Hour Discussion today in my name as it is put on the order paper. Now, because of the adjournment motion on food situation in the country being discussed today from 6 P.M. to 8 P.M., I request that this may be taken up day after tomorrow.

An hon. Member: At 6-30 P.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be too late.

14.37 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1967-68

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to place before the House the Railway Budget Estimates for 1967-68.

In presenting the interim budget to the House last March, I had indicated that against an earlier expectation of an increase of 12 million tonnes in revenue earning traffic in 1966-67, only 4 to 5 million tonnes more was likely to materialise during the year, and I had accordingly scaled down the estimate of goods earnings from the budget figure of Rs. 506 crores to Rs. 493 crores. Since the Railways had by the end of January 1967 lifted about 4 million tonnes more than in the corresponding period of the previous year, it was reasonable to expect that loadings in the last two months of the financial year would be about a million tonnes more than in the previous year. But, according to preliminary figures now available, not only was there no increase during these months but loadings actually fell below those of February and March, 1966 by as much as 1¼ million tonnes. Therefore for the whole year 1966-67, we are likely to get an increase of barely 2¼ million tonnes of revenue earning traffic over that of the previous year. Consequently, a shortfall of about Rs. 10 crores in earnings from goods traffic is likely to occur on the March Revised Estimate of Rs. 493 crores. Fortunately, the earnings under other heads, namely, passenger, other coaching and sundries remain very close to the Revised Estimates. Earnings in Suspense awaiting collection are, however, reported to be about Rs. 2½ crores more than was anticipated, so that Gross Traffic Receipts for the last year are likely to be about Rs. 13 crores less than the Revised Estimate of Rs. 784 crores.

Ordinary Working Expenses also are likely to be Rs. 4·38 crores less than the Revised Estimates and dividend payable to General Revenues about Rs. 23 lakhs less. With all these variations, the deficit for 1966-67 is now likely to be of the order of Rs. 24 crores, i.e., about Rs. 9 crores more than was estimated in March. The final figures of earnings and expenditure for the year will be available only when the year's accounts are closed in July, but the deficit is unlikely to vary substantially from the figure of Rs. 24 crores I have mentioned.

The Budget Estimate for the current year presented in March having been framed, as usual, on the basis of the Revised Estimates of last year and taking into account likely variations in traffic, has to be scaled down now as a consequence of the shortfall of about Rs. 10 crores in Goods earnings last year, to which I have just referred. Note has been taken of traffic trends in February, March and April, and the estimate of 8¼ million tonnes of additional traffic anticipated in the current year has also been reviewed in consultation with the Planning Commission and the principal Ministries concerned. Although the estimate of 8¼ million tonnes of additional traffic is being retained, I have considered it prudent to estimate the additional earnings very conservatively. The total gross earnings from Goods traffic at present levels of freight rates have, therefore, been now estimated at Rs. 507 crores—an increse of only Rs. 24 crores over last year, and Rs. 19 crores less that the estimate presented last March. No change is necessary in the estimate of passenger earnings which was placed at Rs. 237 crores; but other coaching earnings are now estimated at rupees half a crore more and sundry earnings at about rupees one crore more and Suspense at rupees half a crore less than the March estimates. The estimate of Gross Traffic Receipts in the current year at the present level of charges would thus stand at Rs. 809 crores against Rs. 826 crores estimated in March last—a reduction of Rs. 17 crores.

[Shri C. M. Poonacha]

Turning now to working expenses, the report of the Gajendragadkar Commission on Dearness Allowance is expected to be received by Government shortly, and, while ie is difficult to anticipate the Commission's recommendations and Government's decisions on them, prudence requires that in view of the increase in the cost of living since the last review of Dearness Allowance rates, some provision should now be made for an increase in Dearness Allowance during the year. Accordingly, an ad hoc provision of Rs. 13·30 crores has been made for this factor in the estimates now presented of expenditure under the demands for working expenses. After the interim budget was presented in March, coal prices have been revised with effect from the 1st of April, 1967. It is , however, not proposed to make any extra provision for fuel at this stage, since the provision already made in the interim budget contains a cushion roughly equal to the fuel saved by the shortfall in goods traffic last year. The effect of the increase of steel prices on working expenses is estimated at Rs. 70 lakhs, and this has been included in Demand 5—Repairs and Maintenance. These two elements and up to an increase of Rs. 14 crores in working expenses.

The reduction of Rs. 17 crores in earnings and the increase of Rs. 14 crores in expenditure creates a gap of Rs. 31 crores in the Budget as presented in March. It will be recalled that the deficit of the outgoing year, which was estimated as Rs. 15 crores in March, had to be met by withdrawal from the Railways' Revenue Reserve Fund. The deficit has now increased to Rs. 24 crores. Considering the general budgetary position and the many other demands on general resources, it is out of question to fill the current year's gap by a further withdrawal from the Railways' Revenue Reserve Funds which is banked with General Finances and forms part of the balances of the Government of India. I am sure the Hon'ble Members will readily appreciate that an adjustment generally in an upward direction of the level of railway fares and freight has become absolutely unavoidable.

Increase in goods freight rates has a direct and often an immediate effect on the price level while increase in passenger fares, particularly non-suburban, has little or no inflationary effect. But the raising of additional revenue by increasing passenger fares has its own limitations. I have, therefore, considered it advisable to distribute the increase more or less equally between goods and passenger traffic. It is proposed to increase the supplementary charge on goods freight rates from the present 3 per cent. to 6 per cent. with effect from the 15th of June. This should bring in about Rs. 15 crores additional earnings in a full year. It is also proposed to make some adjustments in the freight rates on coal for distances exceeding 515 kms., since the present freight on coal moving beyond this distance falls progressively short of even the cost of its movement. This revision should bring in additional earning of Rs. 4½ crores in a full year. It is also proposed to rationalise the rates for Goods traffic in "smalls", i.e. less than full wagon loads, for which also the cost of movement itself substantially exceeds the earnings. This proposed rationalisation is expected to bring in Rs. 2 crores in a full year. The present special rates applicable to manganese and iron ores for export are also being suitably raised in view of the higher prices in terms of rupees realised for the ores after the devaluation of the rupee. This is expected to bring in additional earnings of about Rs. 1½ crores in a full year. It is thus expected that about Rs. 23 crores will be realised in a full year from all these proposals, but not more than Rs. 19 crores during the period of 9½ months that these changes will be effective in the current year.

Coming now to my proposals for increase of Passenger fares, the

details of which are given in the pamphlet circulated with the budget papers, it will be of interest to the Hon'ble Members to know that 39 per cent. of non-suburban passenger earnings are derived from Third Class traffic by Mail and Express trains and 48 per cent, from Third Class traffic by ordinary trains, only the balance of 13 per cent being from the Upper Class traffic. Statistics for 1965-66—those for 1966-67 are not yet available—indicate that nearly 930 million passengers travelled at Third Class ordinary fares out of the total of 1,072 million passengers, and about 50 per cent of them travelled for distances within 25 kms. and another 25 per cent. for distances between 26 and 49 kms. Third Class fares for journeys by ordinary trains up to 50 kms. have been traditionally kept at a specially low level because of the very large proportion of passengers performing such journeys, and our present proposals for revision of these fares also aim at keeping the increase as low as possible. The minimum fare of 10 paise for distances up to 5 kms. is being raised to 1·5 paise. This increase would be fully justified on the ground that such very short distance travel is most unremunerative for the railways; even the printing and issue of the ticket costs about 3·74 paise. The increase should bring some additional earnings with almost negligible burden thrown on rail travellers as the distance between two stations is normally more than 5 kms., except in the case of suburban stations in the vicinity of large cities and towns; but since most of the passengers in suburban areas travel on season tickets, which carry a very heavy element of concession, the effect of this change on them also would not be significant. The increase in the fare for distances of 6 kms. to 22 kms. is limited to 2 or 3 paise, and the increase at 23 kms and beyond up to 47 kms. to 5 paise (except at 24 kms. where it is only 3 paise). The variation in the extent of increase namely, nil in a few cases and 2 or 3 or 5 paise in others, is due to the fact that opportunity has now been taken to round off these fares also to the nearest 5 paise as in the case of fares or distances above 24 kms. (This we have done because of the constant complaints about shortage of change at the stations and consequent inconvenience or loss to the passegers). For journeys beyond 50 kms. the increase in fares is 7½ per cent. up to 500 kms. and a flat increase of 85 paise beyond 500 kms. Considering the extent of the rise in the general price level in the last two years, I hope the House will agree that this increase is very moderate.

In the case of Third Class Mail and Express fares the increase will be 12½ per cent. for distances up to 1,500 kms. which will give an increase of Rs. 4·20 at that distance, and a flat addition of Rs. 4·20 to fares for distances beyond, so that the maximum increase will be Rs. 4·20. Only 12 per cent. of the total number of passengers travel by Third Class Mail and Express trains. I am confident that the resultant increase differential between Third Class ordinary fares and Third Class Mail and Express fares will have the very desirable effect of discouraging passengers from using long distance trains for very short journeys. Nineteen per cent. of the journeys by Mail and Express trains were for distances of 25 kms. or less and another 15 per cent. for distances ranging between 26 and 49 kms. and this has contributed substantially to the considerable overcrowding on these through trains which is the cause of much annoyance and discomfort to long distance passengers.

Coming now to the upper classes of passenger travel, a 15 per cent. increase is proposed in the fares for the Air-conditioned Class and in the surcharge for the Air-conditioned Chair Cars. Deluxe train services have been increased recently with the construction, at considerable cost, of four more rakes and increase in the charge for this popular service should be considered justified and reasonable in terms of the capital and operating costs of this service.

[Shri C. M. Poonacha]

First Class fares, which are the same for mail and Express and ordinary trians, are proposed to be raised by 15 per cent. for distances up to 1,500 kms.—which will give an increase of Rs. 15·50 at that distance—and a flat increase of Rs. 15·50 for distances beyond 1,500 kms. Mail and Express fares for the Second Class will also be raised by 15 per cent. upto 1,500 kms., and the increase of Rs. 9.25 reached at that point will be added as a flat increase for distance beyond. But Second Class ordinary fares are to be increased by only 12½ per cent. up to 500 kms. and 10 per cent. beyond 500 kms. up to 1,500 kms and the increase of Rs. 5·45 that will be reached at the distance of 1,500 kms. will be added as a flat increase beyond that distance. The minimum fare for the Air-conditioned Class is to be raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10, and the minima of Rs. 5 for the First Class and Rs. 3 for the Second Class Mail Express are to be laid down. Charging of these minima should have the very desirable effect of reducing overcrowding in Mail and Express trains

Reservation charges are being increased from the present 50 paise in the case of First Class to one rupee and from 25 paise in the case of Third Class to 50 paise, and the price of platform tickets will be raised from 10 to 15 paise. As Hon'ble Members are aware, the existing low reservation charges have remained unchanged for many years despite the several special measures adopted in recent years, at no inconsiderable cost, including the installation of teleprinters, to provide a better service in this regard to the travelling public. It will be our endeavour to continue to improve this service further.

It is proposed to increase suburban monthly season ticket fares by 10 per cent. but to limit the increase to Rs. 1 per Third Class monthly ticket in the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras areas. All these proposals together are expected to fetch Rs. 24 crores in a full year and Rs. 19 crores for the 9¼ months from the 15th of June in the current year.

These increases raise the estimate of earnings from passenger traffic from Rs. 237 crores as shown in the March budget to Rs. 256 crores and the estimates of Goods earnings from Rs. 507 crores, which is now being adopted as the revised figures at current rates for the reasons I have already explained, to Rs. 526 crores, which happens to be the same figure as in the March estimates. Total Gross Traffic Receipts as now estimated will amount to Rs. 847 crores for 1967-68.

Out of the increase of Rs. 21 crores in earnings, it is proposed to appropriate Rs. 6 crores to the Depreciation Reserve Fund, raising the contribution for the year from Rs. 99 crores, as shown in the March Budget to Rs. 105 crores. While presenting that budget I had drawn the attention of the House to the inadequacy of the provision I was then able to make and to the need for increasing it at the earliest possible opportunity. The provision now being made will still be Rs. 5 crores less than the expected withdrawal from the Fund during the year and Rs. 10 crores less than the figure of Rs. 115 crores recommended by the Convention Committee and approved by Parliament for appropriation to the Fund in 1967-68.

Taking into account a reduction of Rs. 28 lakhs in the March estimate of dividend and the increase of Rs. 14 crores in ordinary working expenses mentioned earlier, an amount of Rs. 1.28 crores will be left as revenue surplus. It will be evident from this nominal surplus that the proposals for revision of freight rates and fares have been kept down to the absolute minimum necessary for avoiding a deficit. I am conscious of the fact, and concerned about it, that if wages and prices continue to rise beyond the present levels or the expected additional traffic fails to materialise, both

of which are not beyond the realms of possibility, we will perforce still end the current year with a deficit.

In presenting these estimates I would like to assure the House that I have taken fully into account the views expressed last March, both here and in the other House, on the necessity for the strictest possible economy in expenditure. Roughly 63 per cent of ordinary working expenses is on staff costs and 37 per cent on materials and equipment. The House will appreciate that the level of prices for materials and the level of wages of the staff are, for all practical purposes, beyond the control of the Railways, depending as they do on the general economic conditions in the country and the cost of living. The Railways can control only the quantities of materials used and the number of staff employed. It is well known that the number of men employed on the Indian Railways is much lager than on Railways in the more advanced countries of the world. This has come about over a long period of time, when conditions here have been very different from those obtaining, say, in the U.S.A., the U.K. or Japan. While the employement potential of the Indian Railways remains no doubt a factor of importance to the country's economy the rise in wage levels in recent years and the present financial position of the Railways do not permit its being given any undue importance. It has been impressed on Railway Administrations that in order to preserve the financial viability of the Indian Railways it is necessary to limit the expenditure on staff in future to the maximum extent possible. The ban on recruitment that has been effective from August last year will, therefore, have to be continued, exceptions being allowed only where additions cannot be avoided for the operation of larger volumes of traffic, and the proper maintenance of the expanding assets or when additional staff would assuredly add to safety of operation or increase the earnings to a substantially greater extent than the cost of the additional staff. The consciousness is steadily growing at all levels on the Railways of the supreme need for keeping a strict control on further increase in the number of staff and for economy in expenditure in every possible direction, particularly in administrative offices and earnest efforts are being made to achieve this objective.

In view of the inflationary forces at work in the economy and the scarcity of resources, expenditure on Works has also been brought under increasingly strict control. Priority in future investments would be on schemes, which will maximise the return from capital investments that have already been made or which will quickly improve the earning capacity of the Railway. Railway Administrations have been informed that they cannot expect any increase over the March estimate of Rs 305 crores on Works and Rolling Stock in spite of the recent increase in steel prices. Increasing efforts are being made to reduce inventories on Railways, particularly by the disposal of scrap and other material released from renewals. There is an unceasing endeavour to obtain better value from investments already made in capital assets, and the programme of new constructions has been rephased to cater only to the requirements of the immediate future. In short, no effort is being spared to instil economy consciousness at all levels of this wide-spread organisation. Having highlighted this important point I wish to assure the House at the same time that we shall not allow our economy measures to impair the efficiency of the railway system or its capacity to meet fully the demands for railway transport as they may develop in the coming years. About this we shall be ever alert and timely action will be taken. In fact, in achieving economies our mixiumum emphasis will be on better and more efficient management and utilization of our existing and future assets.

Similarly, an all out effort is being made and will continue to be made,

[Shri C. M. Poonacha]

to increase the earnings of the Railways, both from passenger and goods traffic, and from all other sources of income. I would request the Hon'ble Members to appreciate, however, that these measures whether they be for securing economy in expenditure or for improving the earnings of the Railways, naturally take a considerable time to produce results. Since during that period, because of the persisting inflationary trends in the economy, the costs are also likely to continue to increase the net advantage in financial terms will be slow in accruing. I would wish the Hon'ble Members to further appreciate the fact that the Railways rely for their earning primarily on the goods services. On account of the increasing costs, the net advantage in financial terms from the passenger services has been on the decline. But despite that, it has been the Railways' endeavour, and will continue to be so, to give increasingly better quality of service to the travelling public. Nevertheless, in their present financial position, the Railways will perforce have to pay increasingly greater attention to the improvement and necessary expansion of the goods services so that the earnings from this increase, and thereby the financial position of the Railways improves.

While on this subject of economy, I should mention a problem, which has been engaging the attention of the Railways for some time, which has also attracted the notice of the Estimates Committee and has been gone into by the Planning Commission's Committee on Transport Policy and Co-ordination. This is the problem of the heavy losses, which the Railways have been incurring from year to year in the operation of several unremunerative branch lines on the broad gauge, the metre gauge and the narrow gauge. A conservative estimate of this loss is about Rs. 5½ crores, which from all present indications will increase progressively in the coming years. These lines were constructed about the turn of the century, when rail transport was the only alternative to the bullock cart and they served a very useful purpose till the internal combustion engine revolutionised transport. With the rapid development of roads and road transport any economic justification that there may be have been before for many of these branch lines has disappeared. But apart from this fact, in view of the difficult financial position in which Railways now find themselves in on account of the considerable increase in the ordinary working expenses, particularly the rising trend of staff costs—and this trend will in all probability persist—it has become imperative that speedy and effective action is taken to implement the recommendation of the Committee on Transport Policy and Co-ordination: After a careful but quick study to work out the relative cost to the economy of alternative forms of transport, the unremunerative branch lines should be closed down wherever it is found that they are not justified in terms of their cost to the economy. The meagre traffic that such branch lines may be carrying could be handed over to road transport. In the past, State Governments have objected to most proposals of this nature for no weightier reason than that popular local sentiment has been against such proposals. While we will continue to give the utmost consideration to the views of State Governments as hitherto, it is to be hoped that the sound principle of providing transport at the lowest cost and to the maximum advantage of the economy would outweigh other less weighty considerations. Where necessary, the Central Government would be prepared to consider joining hands with or assisting the State Governments in providing alternative means of transport in the areas covered by these lines.

Other matters, which are normally included in the Budget Speech have been dealt with in the White Paper

presented in March, a copy of which is being circulated with the Budget papers, along with a Supplement explaining the subsequent changes.

In presenting these budget proposals to the House, I would conclude with the expression of my confidence that in debating these proposals the House will bear in mind the compelling economic necessities of the situation and the vital importance of avoiding an overdraft on the limited resources of Government already being strained to the utmost on other accounts.

14.40 hrs.

GOVERNMENT (LIABILITY IN TORT) BILL*

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): On behalf of Mr. Govinda Menon, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to define and amend the law with respect to the liability of the Government in tort and to provide for certain matters conneced therewith.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to define and amend the law with respect to the liability of the Government in tort and to provide for certain matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I introduce the Bill.

14.41 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, 1964-65.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): I beg to move:

> "That this House takes note of the Fifteenth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1964 to 31st March, 1965, together with the Government's Memorandum thereon, laid on the Table of the Third Lok Sabha on the 2nd March, 1966."

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): I want to raise a point of order on this.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । मैं आपका ध्यान आर्टिकल 323 की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं । इस में स्पष्ट रूप में लिखा है —

> "It shall be the duty of the Union Commission to present annually to the President a report as to the work done by the Commission and on receipt of such report the President shall cause a copy thereof together with a memorandum explaining, as respects the cases, if any, where the advice of the Commission was not accepted, the reasons for such non-acceptance to be laid before each House of Parliament."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर यह है कि यह ठीक है कि टैक्नीकली यह रिपोर्ट चाहे हाउस में 1965 में रख दी गई हो, लेकिन दो-सवा दो वर्ष में जहां तक मेरी इन्फर्मेशन है, इस पर बहस नहीं हो सकी । चाहे लैटर आफ दी ला को फौलो किया गया हो, लेकिन स्प्रिट में वायोलेशन हुआ है और इस बारे में जो पार्लियामेन्ट्री प्रैक्टिस है, उस को इगनोर किया गया है ।

इस रिपोर्ट के हर साल रखने का आर्डिया यह है कि मेम्बर उस के बारे में अपने विचार रख सकें, उस में जो कुछ लिखा हुआ है उस को सुनने के बाद उसकी इम्प्लूमेंन्ट के बारे में अपने विचार रख सकें, इसी आईडिये के साथ इस रिपोर्ट को हर साल रखने का प्रोवीजन कांस्टीट्यूशन में किया गया था,

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[Shri Kanwarlal Gupta]

लेकिन अगर उस पर डिस्कशन नहीं होता है, तो उस का सारा महत्व खत्म हो जाता है । यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि रिपोर्ट के यहां पर रख जाने के बाद, उस पर डिस्कशन कराये । यह पहला मौका नहीं है जब कि इस तरह की गल्ती सरकार कर रही है, सरकार वास्तव में इस को बहुत लाइटली ले रही है । सन 1962-63 की जो रिपोर्ट थी, उस पर भी दो साल के बाद हाउस में डिस्कशन हुआ था इस लिये इस प्रकार की प्रेक्टिस पहले से चली आ रही है।

इसलिये मैं आपके जरिये सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप सही मानों में कान्स्टीचूशन को फौलो करना चाहते हैं तथा जिस उद्देश्य से कि यह धारा कान्स्टीचूशन में बनाई गई थी, उस को पूरा करने के लिये आप सरकार से कहिये कि हम लोगों को यह फीलिंग है कि उसी साल में इस रिपोर्ट पर बहस होनी चाहिये । दो-ढाई साल के बाद इस तरह से रिपोर्ट आयेगी, तो इस का कोई मतलब नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक खिसयाहट की चोज रह जायगी, मरे मुर्दे को उखाड़ना होगा, इस का और कोई लाभ न होगा । इस लिये आप सरकार से कहें कि इस तरह की गलत चीज आइन्दा न हो ।

Shri A. B. Vajpayee (Bairampur) *rose—*

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: After my explanation, it may not necessary for the hon. Member to say anything. If the hon. Member had been a little patient, it might not have been neecsary to raise this point.

We laid this report on the Table of the House on 2nd March, 1966. Immediately thereafter, after about 14 days, we gave notice of a motion for discussion of the report in the House, but unfortunately, the House could not find time.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: This is Government business.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: After that two times we gave two more notices for discussion of this report, but to our ill-luck the House could not find time. Our notices are pending, but there was no time fixed for discussion. This Government motion has been pending for about one year and 9 months. So, it is not our fault that this report has not been discussed.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: This is Government business. The Government should see to it that the report is discussed.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The reasons because of which many important matters could not be discussed in this House are well known to the House, I need not go into them. We know under what strain this has been going on. The Business Advisory Committee has been allotting time for discussion of various important matters, but may be more important things intervened and the House in its wisdom did not find time to discuss this report, but as far as the Government is concerned, we took the prompt step of moving a motion for its consideration not only once, but thrice. So, it is not the fault of the Government at all.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के लिये समय नहीं मिला, यह किसकी गलती है । बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी को दोष देना ठीक नहीं है । सरकार हमारे सामने जो बिजनेस लाती है, उस के लिये समय तय करना बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी का काम है । इस पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर जब मैं राज्य सभा में था, 4 मार्च, 1966 को वहां बहस हुई थी, उस के नवा साल बाद अब इस पर लोक सभा में बहस हो रही है—आखिर इस में किसी न किसी की गलती जरूर है ।

अगर सरकार समय निकालना चाहती, तो बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी उसे समय देती। मंत्री महोदय को मानना चाहिये कि गल्ती हुई है और आगे से ऐसी गल्ती नहीं होगी।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सरकार यह एश्योरेन्स दे कि आइन्दा से इस प्रकार का दो-ढाई मास का विलम्ब नहीं होगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister already came before the House with a motion, but for want of time it could not be taken up. What is to be done?

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: It is Government business. Government should come before the Business Advisory Committee to allot time for it. It is not the fault of the Business Advisory Committee.

श्री कमलनयन बजाज (वर्धा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह सवाल जो कि पाइन्ट आफ आर्डर के रूप में अपोजीशन की तरफ से मूव हुआ है इस बारे में बराबर जवाब दिया गया है। इस के बारे में एक-दो बातें और भी आ जाती है। एक बात तो यह आ जाती है कि अपोजीशन भी जितनी एलर्ट रहनी चाहिये उतनी प्रापर्ली एलर्ट नहीं रही। उन के ध्यान में भी दो-सवा दो साल के बाद यह बात आई कि फलानी बात पर चर्चा होनी थी वह नहीं हुई। जहां तक सरकार का सम्बन्ध है उनकी तरफ से एक दफा नहीं दो दफा तीन दफा इस को यहां पर रखने की कोशिश की गई लेकिन अपोजीशन को यह भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि कितना समय यहां पर फजूल की बातों के अन्दर खराब कर देते हैं गेज घन्टों के घन्टों फजूल में चले गये.....व्यवधान.....

जब आप बोलते हैं तो हम दखल नहीं देते हैं। मेरे बोलने के बाद यदि आप बोलना चाहें तो बोल सकते हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : आप समय की बात कह रहे हैं फजूल का समय चला जाता है मुझे इस पर एतराज है।

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : आप बाद में बोल लीजियेगा। जब आपकी बात पर हमें एतराज होता है तो हम आपके बीच में नहीं बोलते हैं हमारी सभ्यता का इस तरह से दुरुपयोग करें यह ठीक नहीं है। आपको जो कुछ जवाब देना हो बाद में दें।

जब सरकार समय निर्धारित करती है उस में जितना समय पीछे लगा है उसी के हिसाब से निर्धारित करती है। लेकिन आखिर में जब समय नहीं रहता है और अपोजीशन गेज घन्टों के घन्टों अन्य बातों में समय निकाल देती है तब बाद में कुछ ऐसे विषयों को छोड़ देना पड़ता है जो कि ज्यादा इम्पार्टेन्ट नहीं माने जाते। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन बातों पर गौर होना चाहिये।

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visakhapatnam): I do not follow Hindi, but if I heard the translation correctly, the hon. friend says that we on this side are accustomed to wasting time. It is a very objectionable statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As I have already explained, he says extraneous matters were raised which took a lot of time.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Matters are raised and the Chair allows them and no objection is taken at that time. Is it proper for the respectable friend sitting to my front now and say that we are wasting the time or that extraneous matters are raised. It is wrong.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He never intended to say that there was any waste of time.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Coming to the main point of the Minister, it is that it is not the fault of the Government if the report was not brought for discussion. But the fact is that

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]

it is the fault of the Government. If they cannot find time, they must be extended the time; there is no use saying that they will sit up to a particular hour only. It is constitutionally binding upon them to bring this matter up for discussion here; they should not say that more important matters were taken up; these are as important as any other matters. It is certainly the fault of the Government and let him not repeat this again.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री महोदय ने इस यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन की 15वीं रिपोर्ट पर हाउस में अभी तक डिस्कशन न हो पाने के बारे में सफाई दी कि इस में सरकार का दोष नहीं था और उस से ऐसा लगता है जैसे विरोधियों का दोष हो। मैं चाहता हूं कि सिर्फ यह पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के डिस्कशन में ही देरी नहीं हुई है बल्कि और भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चीजें हैं और जो कि गृह मंत्रालय से ही सम्बन्धित हैं जैसे कि पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग का प्रतिवेदन है जो कि कई वर्षों से बगैर डिस्कस हुए पड़ा है। मैं इस सिलसिले में यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि विरोधियों की जो जिम्मेदारी थी उस को उन के द्वारा निभाया गया है जैसे कि एक पुराने आयोग का प्रतिवेदन था जिसको कि बार बार कोशिश करने के बाद उस पर दूसरे ढंग में किसी सदस्य के प्रतिवेदन पर होकर उस पर होकर उस पर चर्चा हुई लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से उस पर चर्चा नहीं हुई। अब यदि आवश्यक हो तो हाउस के काम का समय बढ़ाया जा सकता है और भी कोई उसके लिए तरीका निकाला जा सकता है लेकिन सरकार इस तरह से अपनी जिम्मेदारी से भागे यह ठीक नहीं है और मैं चाहूंगा कि और भी गृह मंत्रालय के प्रतिवेदन जो कि इस तरह से अगर डिस्कशन के पड़े हुए हैं उन के ऊपर जल्दी से सरकार डिस्कशन करावे।

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : जब अभी आगे पार्टी लीडर्स की मीटिंग हुई थी तो उस में यह विचार प्रकट किया गया था कि अब जब कि पार्लियामेंट का काम बढ़ गया है तो हाउस के वर्किंग अवर्स को भी बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि यह देखने में आ रहा है कि समय कम निर्धारित होने के कारण पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट की बहुत सी महत्वपूर्ण बातें जो कि यहां हाउस में आनी चाहिएं वह भी नहीं उठ पाती हैं। इसलिए गवर्नमेंट का यह काम है कि वह इस ओर देखे और अगर काम का समय थोड़ा हो तो काम के घंटे अधिक बढ़ाये जायें क्योंकि जो महत्वपूर्ण बातें हैं उन पर पार्लियामेंट में डिस्कशन होना चाहिए।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : कुछ तो मंत्री जी की तरफ से आना चाहिए। आयन्दा इस तरह से देरी न की जायगी इस का तो उन की तरफ से कोई एश्योरेंस आना चाहिए।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : कसूर तो अपोजीशन वालों का है और जिम्मेदारी उस के लिए मंत्री जी के ऊपर थोपी जाती है। हाउस का टाइम किस तरह से वेस्ट होता है उस को मैं एक मिसाल देता हूं। स्वेतलाना के बारे में यहां विपक्षी दल के कुछ लोगों ने सवाल उठाया और दो दिन तक लगातार स्वेतलाना पर हाउस में डिस्कशन हुआ और इस तरह से हाउस के दो दिन वेस्ट हुए। मैं किसी विशेष पर इसके लिए आक्षेप नहीं करता लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि हर एक माननीय सदस्य इस हाउस का महसूस करता होगा कि इस तरह से कुछ लोगों द्वारा इस स्वेतलाना के मामले को उठा कर हाउस का समय बर्बाद किया गया। यह दो दिन का समय बचाया जा सकता था ... (व्यवधान) इस तरह से आप लोग मुझे सही बात कहने से बंद नहीं कर सकते। मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है कि इस तरह के वैर खरीदी मामले यहां पर उठा कर इस हाउस का कीमती समय

ये लोग खराब करते हैं जोकि बचाया जा सकता है.....(व्यवधान) श्री राम सेवक यादव उनके साथी हाउस का समय खराब करते हैं (व्यवधान)

श्री रामसेवक यादव : हम समय बिलकुल खराब नहीं करते लेकिन जनहित में जो महत्वपूर्ण चीजें हैं उन्हें हम हाउस में उठाना अपना कर्तव्य समझते हैं ।

श्री रणवीर सिंह : समय आप नहीं बर्बाद करते तो और क्या करते हैं ? अब आध घंटा इसी में लगा दिया ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जो भी यहां हाउस में कार्यवाही चलती है चाहे वह काम रोको प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा हो चाहे ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के बारे में चर्चा हो अथवा अन्य किसी विषय पर यहां पर चर्चा हो वह तभी हो पाती है जबकि सभापति महोदय द्वारा उस की इजाजत दी जाती है अथवा बिजनैस एडवाइजरी कमेटी द्वारा उस के बारे में हाउस में डिस्कस होने के लिए फैसला होता है । ऐसी हालत में किसी माननीय सदस्य के लिए क्या हाउस में इस तरह से खड़े होकर किसी चर्चा का हवाला देते हुए यह कहना उचित होगा कि उस पर चर्चा करके हाउस का समय बर्बाद किया गया ? मैं चाहूंगा कि इस तरह की बातें मैम्बरों को यहां नहीं कह देनी चाहिएं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should realise that whatever was discussed was discussed with the permission of the Chair. He should not criticise the Chair.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): We have noted the suggestions that have been given by the hon. Members for our future guidance.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The Constitution lays down that the annual report of the UPSC shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament along with a memorandum explaining the reasons where the advice of the Commission had not been accepted by the Government. It is unfortunate that we could not have a full-fledged discussion earlier than this day. As I said earlier, it is our established convention that save in very exceptional circumstances, Government always accepts the advice of the UPSC in regard to appointments where the Commission is consulted. Unless in the opinion of the Minister concerned exceptional circumstances warrant a departure in public interest, the Commission's recommendations are not generally departed from. Even in such cases, we have to refer them back again to the Commission with our reasons for differing from their views. Then the Commission considers the matter again and they send us back their recommendations. After reconsideration of those views, Government may accept the recommendation. If the Government is still unable to accept it, the Minister concerned has to take the matter to the appointments committee of the Cabinet which gives the final order about these matters. In cases other than appointments or promotions, whenever any Ministry considers it desirable not to accept the UPSC recommendations, they have to refer the matter to the Home Ministry giving valid reasons. I am mentioning all this to show that we have laid down a very elaborate process to see that there is no light hearted difference from the UPSC as far as the Government working is concerned. We are very anxious that most serious consideration should be given to such questions where to Government find it difficult to accept the recommendations of the UPSC.

15 hrs.

I will give some figures relating to the past few years when we found it difficult to accept the recommendations, and those figures will amply show to hon. Members that we attach the highest importance in respect of the advice tendered to us by the

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

UPSC. In the year 1962-63, 12,600 cases were referred to the Commission for their advice and there was only one case in which we found it difficult to accept their advice. In the year 1963-64, 14,425 cases were referred to the Commission and we accepted their advice in all the cases. In 1964-65, 12,900 cases were referred to the UPSC and we accepted their advice in every case except one. This only goes to show that we have been trying to respect all the advice and recommendations that the UPSC had been giving to the Government; and this is in keeping with spirit in which our Constitution created this body for regulating the public services in our country.

There are certain other matters which have been referred to in this report and I am sure the hon. Members would raise some points and give their valuable advice on those points. But I would like to refer to a few of those points so that the Members may give us the benefit of their opinion and their advice on those important matters. One of the matters which I want particularly to mention here is the representation of the members of the Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes in the various central services. As the House is already aware, the UPSC as well as other recruiting agencies have been given discretion to recruit candidates belonging to these communities who may obtain lower places in competitive examinations and other selections subject of course to the minimum standards which have been laid down for efficiency. There has been an improvement in the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the all-India services to a very large extent, and this has been possible particularly because we have opened one centre for pre-examination training which is useful to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and after taking this training at the training centre, when they appear for the competitive examinations, we get much better results from these examinations as far as the candidates from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned. Another centre has been opened in South India for this purpose. Still, we have not achieved the desired results. We would like cent per cent success for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates to fill in all the seats that are reserved for them in the various services. And this shortfall is particularly noticeable in the technical and specialised fields. I hope that with the increased facilities for advancement being given to members of such communities by way of scholarship and stipends and concessions and in the matter of admission to various institutions, more and more candidates who appear in the future examinations will succeed and we shall soon be able to fill all the quota which is reserved for these two communities.

Another important feature of the activities of the UPSC is the interviews abroad. There have been frequent references to the brain-drain from the country, and there are students who study various technical subjects abroad and unless very very special facilities are offered to them, we have been finding it difficult to attract them back to the motherland to serve here. When we started advertising the posts abroad and we started looking for these Indians and wanted to encourage them to come back to India, we found that one of the existing reasons was that it costs them very heavily to come to India for interviews at the UPSC. If they were selected, that would have been some compensation for them, but the idea in their mind would be that if they were not selected, they would be unnecessarily paying the cost of travelling to and fro. We could meet their cost of travelling in India, but the cost of their coming from countries abroad and going back would be very difficult to meet and it would be very costly. So, a system was

introduced to send either the Chairman or one of the members to countries abroad to interview candidates for such specialities for which candidates in India were not normally and easily available. This system has worked quite well and I hope we will have the endorsement of this House so that we can get more and more Indians who are taking training or serving abroad and bring them back to our country and utilise their specialized technical knowlege.

We have under consideration the question of extending this recruitment abroad to the candidates who have to be employed in various universities, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the public sector concerns.

There is another important matter about which the Members might give their views and that is about the examination media of the UPSC. As you might remember, there was a proposal to introduce Hindi as an alternative media of examination in the UPSC in addition to English. After some consideration we decided that it would not be proper to introduce only Hindi as an alternative media of examination in UPSC. Then another proposal was made that we might, to begin with, introduce alternative media of examination in such languages which are already being used in various Indian univeriti es for the purpose of post-graduate studies. There were five to six such languages which were being used in various Indian universities for post-graduate studies, but still, we felt that it would not be proper to limit our decision only to those five to six languages. Therefore, we took a decision that the UPSC shall conduct examinations in all the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, and candidates could take examinations in the media of those languages in addition to English. I hope that the UPSC would be able to give effect to this decision of the Government from the examinations to be held from 1968.

As hon. Members are aware, a high-powered Administrative Reforms Commission is going into various aspects of improvement in our administrative system. One of the aspects that the Commission is expected to dates in India were not normally and selection generally by the Union and State Public Service Commissions. We are looking forward to the recommendations of the Commission and I am sure that the discussion in this House will bring out a lot of useful points which could be transmitted to the Administrative Reforms Commission for its detailed consideration so that the recommendations may reflect fully and truly the feelings of the people's representatives.

There is another point which I may bring to the notice of the hon. House. That is, this Commission discharge its constitutional and statutory functions, and while we discuss the report of this Commission in the House, we might limit our discussion and criticism to the points where the Government is concerned or where the Government is answerable to this hon. House. And this will of course mean a very useful debate which will enable us to improve our working, and also enable the Administrative Reforms Commission to go into the points which hon. Members might suggest for improvement in the UPSC and their relations with the Government and *vice versa*. I am sure the Members will take care not to go into such constitutional and statutory working of the UPSC about which the Government is not responsible nor is Government answerable to this hon. House. I am sure the discussion on these points will be useful and the hon. Members will go into various points which have been mentioned in this report so that we can take appropriate action on them.

Thank you.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari): The points mentioned in the Minis-

[Shri Bibhuti Mishra]

ter's speech are not covered in the book. A new copy should be supplied.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The decisions about language media and other decisions were taken later on. But there are many points which relate to the statutory functioning of the Commission. Discussion can take place on those points and the points I have mentioned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has given further clarification with a view to invite the opinion of the House.

Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Fifteenth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1964 to 31st March, 1965, together with the Government's Memorandum thereon, laid on the Table of the Third Lok Sabha on the 2nd March, 1966."

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): What is the time allotted?

Shri Sezhiyan (Kumbakonam): I suggest 5 hours may be allotted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Today at 4 o'clock the Adjournment Motion will be taken up. So, this discussion will be continued later on.

Shri C. C. Desai (Sabarkantha): Sir, I would not labour this point of delay in the submission of the report to this House, although I want to mention it. I do hope that the report for 1965-66 will be submitted very soon to this House, because that report must have been submitted by the Chairman of the UPSC to the Home Ministry in July, 1966 and the Home Ministry must have taken full account of the recommendations made and the points mentioned in that report. I do hope that it will be before the House before this session ends.

Shri Sezhiyan: Has it been presented to Government?

Shri C. C. Desai: The report for 1965-66 must have been submitted in July, 1966 and the report for 1966-67 must be due for submission next month. I hope all these reports would be submitted to Parliament before the current calendar year.

As the Minister said, the Commission is a constitutional organ of our parliamentary form of Government, the other two constitutional legs being the Supreme Court and the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General. Fortunately the Supreme Court has maintained its independence, integrity and high esteem in which it is held. The same thing can be said about the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General also. Three successive Auditor Generals whom I have known personally have maintained the highest tradition of that office. I also know the Chairmen of the UPSC—Mr. R. N. Banerjee, Mr. Hejmadi and Mr. B. N. Jha, whose report we are now considering. All of them have also seen the working of the Commission from the Government itself. From my experience, I can say that the traditions which have been maintained by the Supreme Court and the Auditor General have not been maintained in the relationship between the UPSC and the Home Ministry. I will give various examples of that sense of disrespect which the Ministry has for the Commission.

Looking at the personnel or the composition of the Commission mentioned in the report, one finds that there is a progressive decline in the calibre and status of the members of the commission since independence. I do not want to say anything which may mean any disrespect for any of the existing members, but judging purely from merits and comparing the personnel from time to time, you will see there is a growing deterioration in the status and calibre of the members. So much so that according to

this report, there are only 5 members working, when the sanctioned strength is 8. How is it that with the progressive increase in workload of the commission, 3 vacancies have remained unfilled? My suspicion is, there must have been some conflict between the Chairman of the commission and the Home Ministry. The recommendations of the Chairman which should have been accepted by the ministry perhaps were not accepted by the ministry because the ministry or perhaps as I know in one case the minister himself was wanting a particular person to be appointed, about whose integrity itself there was a doubt. We have to be very careful in selecting the members of the commission, because the recruitment to the highest services in the country like IAS, IFS and IPS depends on the way the commission functions. It should be the endeavour of the Home Ministry to see that the recommendation made by the Chairman for filling up the post is given the highest weight. In fact, there should be some kind of a machinery evolved—inter-State or Centre-State Council—which should go into the question of appointments to the Supreme Court and the UPSC. There have been cases where all kinds of retired people who were favourites or flatterers of the minister concerned were appointed. This is particularly so in the case of the State Public Service Commissions. At least there is some semblance of dignity in the UPSC, but I know a number of State Public Service Commissions which have been treated as nothing but dumping grounds for discredited, unwanted politicians.

The number of pending cases with the UPSC has been increasing, yet the commission has not been given the full strength of its membership. Why? The workload is increasing. They are reaching a stage like the High Courts with the number of pending cases increasing and sometimes you can find even cases 10 or 15 years old.

15.18 hrs.

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya *in the Chair*]

Another point is the exemption list I find all kinds of people there—Private Secretary to the Solicitor General and so on. Why are these exemptions necessary? The whole list should be re-examined and reduced to the minimum. They should go to the public service commission where there is a fair and open method of recruitment—advertisement, interview and selection on merit. If the appointments are made by the ministers or persons concerned, there is likelihood of unfairness and favouritism. To avoid this, the list should be re-examined and reduced to a minimum.

There is one system in the public service commission which I want to bring to the notice of Government. We have to interview boards for IAS and IFS. There is no common standard. One board interviews certain set of candidates and another board interviews another set of candidates. How they are going to reconcile the evaluation of these candidates is beyond me. This matter has been examined in the USA and UK and they have decided that there must be only one body of interviewers. So, I suggest it is the duty of the Chairman and at least one more member of the commission to sit on all interviews and not relegate the functions to two different boards without any common standard or method of evaluation.

One suggestion that I would like to make for improvement of the status and the respect of the Commission is in regard to the remuneration of its members. According to the original concept of the Union Public Service Commission the Chairmtn should be of the same status as Secretary to Government and members should be of the same status as Additional Secretary to Government. Since then

[Shri Sezhiyan]

this desire on the part of the ministry to overwhelm, overcome or overshadow a body like the Union Public Service Commission has induced them to lower the status of members of the Commission and reduce their salaries. This point should be examined. Now, I believe, the Chairman of the Public Service Commission gets Rs. 3,500 which is Rs. 500 less than what a Secretary to Government gets. Their status is and ought to be higher. He is a constitutional officer. Let the Chairman of the Public Service Commission remember that he cannot be removed except by a vote on the floor of this House. He cannot be removed by Government. He is a constitutional officer and his remuneration and terms of office should be proportionate to that particular esteem in which he is to be held.

They have got a system of what they call 'departmental promotion committees'. I have been a member of departmental promotion committees. I know how they have been functioning. I understand there has been some improvement since then. In my days these departmental promotion committees used to sit in the Ministry where, naturally, there was also a member of the Public Service Commission who was overwhelmed by officers of the Secretariat. Now, I believe, they have gone a step further and departmental promotion committees are held in the office of the Union Public Service Commission. But, even so, the constitution of departmental promotion committees is such that the poor member of the Commission is overwhelmed by the Secretariat representation and this is what ought to be taken care of. There should be at least two members of the Commission on every departmental promotion committee and their views should prevail as against those of the Secretariat representatives or technical people who are associated with it and who are really assessors rather than full members of the departmental promotion committee.

Secondly, they go by what they call 'confidental rolls' or 'character rolls'. I know how these character rolls are written. It depends upon the view that a particular officer takes. He writes your report according to whether he likes you or not. The Public Service Commission ought to be very careful about going into the merits of candidates and not merely relying on character rolls which are written by officers more as an expression of their own prejudice or feelings about the men under them rather than on a fair assessment of their values or work. I can give several examples. I do not want to take specific cases before the House; I would like to avoid that. If the hon. Minister wants I can tell him cases where injustices have been done or are being done on the strength of these so-called character rolls.

One complaint against the Commission, which you will find everywhere, is that there have been inordinate delays. There are 'laws delays' as the Foreign Minister said, but the delays of the Commission are even worse. This very case, this mouse of a statement that has been prepared by the Home Ministry two years after it reported to Government. Ultimately they did not accept the recommendation of the Commission to have a *de novo* inquiry simply because the case has been dragging on for four years. It is too long a period, quite true, and I agree entirely with the decision. After having put a man under trouble, under fire, for four long years we should not have a *de novo* inquiry. Where was the necessity for an inquiry for four years? Why was the departmental inquiry not completed earlier. If you are under a cloud, under suspicion, you will know what it is to pass these four years. It is like 40 years when a man has the sword of punishment hanging over his head. You should take care to see that these punishment cases are disposed of as

early as possible. They should be given priority, they should be handled quickly and the sword of punishment should not be kept hanging indefinitely for years over the head of an officer of the Government. Therefore, these delays, particularly in the matter of punishment cases or departmental action cases, should be gone into and taken care of by the Chairman of the Commission himself.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs referred to the Administrative Reforms Commission. I do not know what exactly is the procedure followed by that Commission to go into the working of the Union Public Service Commission, but I have a suggestion to make for what it is worth. We have now three distinguished Chairmen of the Union Public Service Commission who have retired, namely, Shri Banerjee, Shri Hejmadi and Shri Jha. They can very well form a committee together with the present Chairman who is also a distinguished civilian and for whom all of us have the highest respect. If they form a committee to go into matters like the composition of the Commission, appointments, selections, membership of the Commission, working of State Public Service Commissions, how to reduce or curtail delays in departmental or punishment cases and various matters connected with it, the question of interview board to have a comparative and competitive assessment of the various candidates and so on, I am sure the Home Ministry will find ample material with which we can improve the working of the Commission and which shall give satisfaction to the whole House.

These Sir, are some of the suggestions which I had in my mind. I do hope that we shall very soon have an opportunity of discussing the 1965-66 report, which must have been presented to Government some time in July 1966, and also the 1966-67 report.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : चेयरमैन साहब सबसे पहले मैं मिनिस्टर साहब का शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने पहली बार यह प्राविजन कर दिया है कि यू० पी० एस० सी० के इम्तहान अंग्रेजी के बजाये हिन्दी और दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं में भी हुआ करेंगे ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : "के बजाय" नहीं "के साथ साथ" ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं माननीय सदस्य का मशकूर हूं । अगर "अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ" की जगह "के बजाये" हो जाये तो बेहतर होगा ।

यह एक इनक्लाबी कदम है जो सारे देश में एक रेवोल्यूशन पैदा करेगा । अभी तक यह समझा जाता था कि हुकूमत के बड़े बड़े ओहदे ग़रीब मजदूरों, किसानों और देहात वालों के लिए नहीं हैं । गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से यह जो स्टेप लिया गया है इससे आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस०, आई० एफ० एस० वगैरह बड़े-बड़े ओहदों और एजूकेशन और साइंस की बड़ी-बड़ी मुलाज़िमतों का दरवाजा ग़रीब मज़दूरों, किसानों और देहात वालों के लिए खुल गया है । इस हुकूमत और मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस देश के करोड़ों इन्सानों की खुशहाली और बहबूदी की तर्जुमानी करते हुए बड़ी-बड़ी सर्विसिज में उनको नुमायन्दगी देने के लिए यह जो कदम उठाया है उसके लिए मैं उनको मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं ।

इस वक्त इन इम्तहानों के सेंटर दिल्ली, बम्बई और कलकत्ता वगैरह पांच सात बड़े-बड़े शहरों में होते हैं । मिनिस्टर साहब बराये मेहरबानी यह इन्तजाम भी कर दें कि हरियाणा जैसी छोटी-छोटी स्टेट्स में, रोहतक वगैरह जगहों में, इन इम्तिहानों के सेंटर खुलवा

[श्री रघबीर सिंह]

दिये जायें ताकि ग़रीब आदमियों को बहुत पैसा खर्च करके इम्तहान में बैठने के लिए इन बड़े-बड़े शहरों में आने की जहमत न उठानी पड़े, बल्कि वे थोड़ा सा पैसा खर्च करके अपने करीब के शहरों में इम्तिहान में बैठ सकें। इन शहरों के कालेजों या दूसरे इंस्टीट्यूट्स में सेंटर कायम किये जायें ।

अभी तक आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० के ओहदे कुछ खानदानों का गहवारा, उनकी मानोपली बने हुए थे । उन खानदानों के लोग ही इन ओहदों पर आते थे और वे इस मुल्क की आरिस्ट्रोक्रेसी और ब्यूरोक्रेसी बन गए थे । गवर्नमेंट ने जो यह नया कदम उठाया है इसकी बदौलत ग़रीब किसानों, मजदूरों और देहातियों के बच्चे भी इन ओहदों पर आया करेंगे ।

इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाये कि जो लोग इन ओहदों के लिए भर्ती किये जायें वे कुछ ग़रीबनवाज, देहातनवाज करल-माइंडिड लेबर माइंडिड, और प्रालितारी के हमदर्द हों ।

मैं यह नहीं कहता कि अनपढ़ आदमियों को आप वहां बिठा दें, लेकिन ग़रीब के लिए जिसके दिल व दिमाग में हमदर्दी हो उसको नम्बर बनाइए और मैं इस बात के खिलाफ़ नहीं हूं कि एक्सपर्ट्स को वहां भेजा जाये । एक्सपर्ट्स को 'भेजिये' लेकिन जो टाई वाले, हैट वाले और इंग्लिस्तान और दूसरे देशों की कापी जो करते हैं जो रिजर्वेशन की मैरिट का फाइटीरियम समझते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम तो प्योरली आन मैरिट आते हैं इस तरह की मैरिट का फाइटीरियम रखने वाले को न भेजिये । भर्ती करने के लिए एक वैनेस है लड़का इम्तिहान में तो पास हो जाता है पास कर लेता है टैस्ट को, लेकिन जब वहां जाता है तो कलर ठीक नहीं है, बाल ठीक नहीं हैं, टाई ठीक नहीं है, बूते में पालिश नहीं है, इस बात के नम्बर मिलते हैं जब कि नम्बर मिलना चाहिए इस बात के कि कितने ग़रीब घर का है, किसान का लड़का है या नहीं, देहात में काम किया है या नहीं, कम्यूनिटी डेवलपमेंट में काम किया है या नहीं या ग़रीब हरिजन का छोटे मुलाजिम का लड़का है या नहीं, इस बात के नम्बर मिलने चाहिए। अब यह बात खत्म हो गई कि हमारा बाप डिप्टी कमिश्नर था या आई० सी० एस० था या रेलवे कमिश्नर था यह बातें खत्म हो गई। बहुत दिनों तक बड़े बड़े ओहदेदारों जागीरदारों और ताल्लकेदारों ने आई० सी० एस०, आई० ए० एस०, आई० एफ० एस० आदि बड़ी-बड़ी नौकरियों पर अपना कब्जा बना कर रखा। उन का वह किला अब टूटना चाहिए । हमें पता है बड़ी बड़ी सर्विसेज का हाल । मैं कोई तौहीन नहीं करता मगर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहबान तो हैं लेकिन हुकूमत फिर भी बड़े बड़े अफसरान ही करते हैं । यह नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक, चलता है। आज कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी, सेक्रेटरी, ऐडीशिनल सेक्रेटरी, डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी और पता नहीं कितने सेक्रेटरी हैं जो देश को चलाते हैं। यह पार्लियामेंट या मिनिस्टर या हमारी गवर्नमेंट को खामखाह लोग बदनाम करते हैं असल हुकूमत तो यह अफसरान ही करते हैं।

तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि करल माइन्डेड, करल ओरिएन्टेड सेलेक्शन बोर्ड बनाएं। बोर्ड के जो आफिसर्ज हैं वह भी एक ध्येय अपना बनाएं कि उन आदमियों या उन लड़कों को खास तौर पर सेलेक्ट करें जिन्होंने देहात में काम किया है, जो मजदूरों के, गरीबों के, किसानों के लड़के हैं। चाहे वह एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट हो या कोई भी डिपार्टमेंट हो, जितने भी मुख्य ये हैं उन में उन को लेकर किया जा जो खास तौर पर

गरीब हैं और देहात में जिन्होंने काम किया है।

तीसरी बात शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का रिजर्वेशन आप ने कर दिया। बहुत अच्छा काम किया। परमात्मा आप का भला करे। लेकिन एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि शड्यूल्ड कास्ट के कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट मैंने पढ़ी है। उन की शिकायत तो है कि रिजर्वेशन तो हर जगह आप लिख देते हैं लेकिन सेलक्शन में वह जगह हमेशा खाली ही पड़ी रहती है। लिया कोई नहीं जाता। मैं दस्तबस्ता गुजारिश करूंगा कि वह जगहें जो हरिजनों के लिए हैं, रीवों के लिए हैं वह पूरी की जायं और हरिजनों में से पूरी की जायं, लेप्स न हों कि अगले साल करेंगे, इस से अगले साल करेंगे, वह भरी नहीं जातीं, यह बड़ी भारी शिकायत है और यह मेरी शिकायत नहीं है जो कमिश्नर हैं, हरिजन सेलफियर कमिश्नर, शड्यूल्ड कास्ट के, उन की रिपोर्ट है और गवर्नमेंट से शिकायत है कि वह जगहें फिल नहीं होतीं। तो जितनी भी ऐसी जगहें हैं जो फिल नहीं होतीं वह फिल की जायं।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कई स्टेट्स में पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के साथ एक सेलेक्शन बोर्ड आर्डिनरी सर्विसेज के लिए भी बनाया गया है जैसे मेरे पंजाब में था और बड़ा अच्छा काम उस ने किया। सेंटर में शायद नहीं है। तो सेंटर में भी एक ऐसा बोर्ड आप कायम क । आफिसर्स के लिहाज पर न छोड़ें कि कोई चीफ इंजीनियर है तो अपने रिश्तेदारों को ही भर्ती करता चला जाता है, बहू का भाई कौन है, साले का श्वसुर कौन है, यह मैं कोई किसी की व्यक्तिगत की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं लेकिन यह अललियत है हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में कि एक बड़ा अफसर हो जाता है तो अपने नजदीकी रिश्तेदारों को भर्ती करना शुरू कर देता है। इसलिए एक सेलेक्शन बोर्ड जरूर होना चाहिए जो एस० डी० सी० का यू० डी० सी० हैं, उन के लिए। मेरी शिकायत है कि गरीब आदमी, हरिजन और किसान उनको आई०सी० एस० और आई० एफ० एस० कौन बनाए वह छोटे मोटे डिपार्टमेंट्स के अन्दर चपरासी बनते हैं, एस० डी० सी० और यू० डी० सी० बनना भी उन के लिए बड़ा मुश्किल है। हमें पता है मामूली सी जगह पर भर्ती के लिए दिल्ली और दूसरी जगहों में क्या-क्या करना पड़ता है, यह मैं कहना नहीं चाहता हूं, शायद वह इस हाउस की शान के खिलाफ होगा। दूसरी बात यह कि इस से करप्शन भी बढ़ता है। मैं नाम नहीं लेता किसी अफसर का लेकिन यह सही बात है अगर आप चाहें तो मैं मिसाल दे सकता हूं कि यह छोटी-छोटी नौकरियां बाकायदा बिकती हैं दो दो सौ, चार चार सौ, छः छः सौ रुपये एक मामूली सी पोस्ट के लिए देने होते हैं। तो मैं एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की एफिशेंसी और कांग्रेस हुकूमत की रेपुटेशन के लिए कहना चाहूंगा कि छोटी नौकरियां जो उन के लिए भी एक छोटा सा सबार्डिनेट सर्विसेज सेलेक्शन बोर्ड रखें। और कम्पीटीशन रख दीजिए। उस से फायदा होगा कि रीव का बच्चा भी छोटी छोटी नौकरियों में कम से कम आ सकेगा और फिर तरक्की करते करते और ऊपर पहुंच जायगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो मेम्बर हैं यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के इन को पूरी आटोनामी दी जाये। जो एक दफा मेम्बर है वह फिर गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में न जावे, रिटायर ही हो जायें। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहूंगा लेकिन यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के मेम्बर हैं जो गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में चले गए। यह तो इतनी सैंक्टीफाइड जगह है कि जहां से फिर गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में कभी नहीं जाना चाहिए। वाइस चांसलर बन जावे उस को भी मैं इसी में समझता हूं..... (व्यवधान) .....तो डेवाई साहब ने ठीक

[श्री रणवीर सिंह]

बात कही, मैं उस से सेंट परसेंट एग्री करता हूं कि अच्छा तो जो इतने आटोनामस बोर्ड्स हैं इनमें एक्सपर्ट्स जाने चाहिए। यह बात दूसरी है कि भलेमानसों को रखें जो गरीब का और देहात का भला चाहने वाले हों। जो टाई या हैट वालों को अफसरी के लायक समझते हैं, उन को न लिया जाये। उस के बाद जो वहां अप्वाइंट हो जाये वह फिर किसी का डर न माने, होम मिनिस्टर का डर न माने, प्राइम मिनिस्टिर का डर न माने, प्रेसीडेंट का डर न माने, अपनी कानेंस से काम करे और फिर वहां से वह रिटायर हो जाये। इस से गवर्नमेंट का नाम भी ऊंचा होगा, इन्टेग्रिटी बढ़ेगी और वह परमात्मा को हाजिर नाजिर समझकर अपने दिल से काम करेगा।.....
...(व्यवधान).....यहां तो ठीक है लेकिन मैं पंजाब की बताता हूं.....

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : पंजाब से यहां मतलब नहीं है।

श्री रणवीर सिंह : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे मेम्बर्स हैं जो मेरी पार्टी के भी हैं, अच्छे भी हैं लेकिन क्यों ले लिए ? मैं इस बात का हूं कि वह आदमी लीजिए जो पोलिटिकल इश्यूज के न हों।

तनख्वाह की बात जो देसाई साहब ने कही मैं उस से एग्री नहीं करता. इतनी तनख्वाह नहीं देनी चाहिए। वह कहते हैं कि यह तनख्वाह थोड़ी है, दो हजार, तीन हजार या चार हजार। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि देश बहुत गरीब है। जो आदमी कि रिटायर होने को है वह रिटायर होने के पहले थोड़े दिन यहां काम करे और आनरेरियम पर काम करे, गरीब आदमियों की खाल न उतारे और बड़ी तनख्वाहें न ले। जिस आदमी को रिटायर होना है वह छोटी तनख्वाह ले। तो मैं यह सुझाव दूंगा कि वह एक्सपर्ट्स साइंस वाले या एग्रीकल्चर वाले या किसी भी विषय के लीजिए लेकिन वह आदमी लीजिए जो कि आन दि वर्ज आफ रिटायरमेंट हो या रिटायर हो गया हो। कुछ अपने ला में तब्दीली करें। थोड़ी तनख्वाह पर उसे रखें और वह अप्वाइंट होने के बाद आपसे दब न।

एक बात आपने बाहर जाने के बारे में फरमाई, क्योंकि टैलेन्ट्स अगर यहां बुलाया जायेगा, तो उसमें खर्च ज्यादा होगा। इस बारे में मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि क्या वजह है कि हमारे देश के तीस-चालीस हजार साइन्सदान ऐसे हैं, जो देश में आना पसन्द नहीं करते, बाहर ही रहना चाहते हैं। अगर कोई आता भी है, तो 6 महीने के बाद फिर भाग जाता है। वे यहां क्यों नहीं आते? मुझे बताया गया है कि वे यहां आना चाहते हैं, लेकिन वे अपने आप को यहां एडजस्ट नहीं कर पाते। अगर किसी को वहां एक हजार रुपया मिलता है, तो तो वह यहां पर तीन सौ रुपये में आने को तैयार है, लेकिन उनके साथ ठीक ट्रीटमेंट नहीं किया जाता, इस वजह से वे लोग यहां नहीं आना चाहते। वहां का वे-आफ-बिहेवियर कुछ और है, प्रिन्सिपल आफ कांडक्ट कुछ और है, जब कि यहां पर उन को रगड़ा दिया जाता है, उन को काम करने का मौका नहीं दिया जाता है। जब तक बड़े अफसर यह नहीं समझेंगे कि नौजवान लड़के हमारे अपने बच्चे हैं, जो हजार रुपये की नौकरी को छोड़कर देश की सेवा करने के लिये 300 रु० पर यहां आये हैं, जब तक उनको देश की दौलत नहीं समझेंगे, उनको आगे बढ़ने का मौका नहीं देंगे, तब तक वे यहां नहीं आना चाहेंगे। आज हमारे आफिसर यह समझते हैं कि ये नौजवान लड़के जो कि बहुत टैलेन्टेड हैं, थोड़े अरसे के बाद उनकी जगह ले लेंगे। हमारे देश में टैलेन्ट्स की कमी नहीं है—डा० नागिलकर भी एक ऐसा ही नौजवान है जो थोड़े से खर्चे में दुनिया का

बराबर सावन्सदान हो गया है—25 साल का लड़का है—लेकिन वह भी छोड़ कर चला गया। मेरे गांव का एक लड़का है, एक निहायत गरीब किसान का लड़का, जिसके पास सिर्फ एक बैल है, उसने अमरीका से पी० एच० डी० किया और वहां के 65 साल के रिकार्ड को ब्रेटर किया, वह लड़का यहां आ गया है। उस को ठीक तनख्वाह नहीं मिलती थी, हमने कहा कि तुमको देश को छोड़ कर नहीं जाना चाहिये। एक और लड़का मेरे हल्के का है जो बड़ा भारी डाक्टर है, तीन महीने मुलाजमत करने के बाद कहता है कि मुझसे मुफ्त काम करा लें, लेकिन यहां पर ठीक ट्रीटमेंट नहीं होता है।

मेरे एक दोस्त चीफ-इंजीनियर ने मुझे यह बतलाया कि यहां के तमाम बड़े बड़े महकमों में आई०सी०एस०, आई०ए०एस० आफिसर्ज हैड हैं, लेकिन यह जरा सोचने की बात है कि इरिगेशन के महकमे में किसी अफिसर को हैड बनाना, या इंजीनियरिंग के महकमे में किसी अफिसर को हैड बनाना कहां तक मुनासिब है, किसी आई०सी० एस० आफिसर को इन महकमों का हैड बनाना एक हिमाकत है, बेवकूफी है। मैं वह बात कह रहा हूं जो देश के हित की है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के हित की है और हमारी पार्टी के लिये हित की बात है जो आदमी सावन्सदान है, या जिन्होंने अपनी सारी उम्र बड़ी बड़ी डिग्रियों को हासिल करने में लगा दी है, उनके ऊपर 20-25 साल के लड़के को, जिसने आई० ए० एस० कर लिया है, उसको सेक्रेटरी बना कर बैठा देना, कहां तक मुनासिब है। आप मेरी बात को एप्रीशियेट कीजिये—ये लड़के जो देश का विमाग हैं, जो बाहर फिरते हैं, जो अमरीका और इंगलैंड में डिस्टींटिसफाइड हैं, जो देश में आना चाहते हैं, देश की सेवा करना चाहते हैं, देश अच्छा है, इस वास्ते नहीं आना चाहते, क्योंकि ये हमारे अफसरान से डरते हैं, क्योंकि हमारे अफसरान टेलेन्ट्स को अच्छी तरह से एप्रीशियेट नहीं करते, उन को एफमो-डेट नहीं करना चाहते। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं, मुझे पता है कि आप नौजवान हैं, आप इस बात को देखेंगे कि इन टेलेन्ट्स के लिये आपको बाहर जाने की जरूरत नहीं है, आपकी यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन को अमरीका, इंग्लैंड जाने की जरूरत नहीं है, हमारे ये टेलेन्ट्स शुरू के शुरू यहां आने को तैयार हैं, बशर्ते कि आप उन के लिये यहां अच्छा एटमोस्फियर क्रियेट कर दें।

महोदय, मैंने बहुत टाइम लिया है, जितनी बातें मैंने कही हैं अगर कोई गलती की हो, तो मैं उसके लिये क्षमा चाहता हूं।

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल (चण्डीगढ़): चेयरमैन साहब, इस समय इस सदन के सामने लोक सेवा आयोग की 15वीं रिपोर्ट है। मैं समझता हूं कि लोक सेवा आयोग लोकतंत्र को कायम रखने के लिये जो चक्कर बड़े पाये हैं, उन में से एक है। एक पाया न्यायालय है, दूसरा पाया आडिटर तथा एकाउन्टैन्ट जैनरल है, तीसरा चुनाव कमीशन है और चौथा पाया यह लोक सेवा आयोग है। इस लिये मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे लोकतंत्र में इसका बहुत बड़ा महत्व है। इस लिये आज हमें विचार करना चाहिए कि इसके अधिकार से आज जो पोस्टें निकाली जा रही हैं, जो इस रिपोर्ट में एक लम्बी चौड़ी फेहरिस्त दी गई है, जिसमें अनेकों प्रकार की सेवाएं इसके अधिकार से निकाली गई हैं, वह कहां तक मुनासिब है। पब्लिक अण्डर टेकिन्ग के सम्बन्ध में जो रिपोर्ट आई थी, उसको देखकर हमें मालूम हुआ कि इन में सेवाओं को प्रायः उन लोगों से 'मन' किया गया है जो कि सर्विस से रिटायर हो चुके हैं – इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि पब्लिक अण्डर टेकिन्ग में

[श्री बीचन्द गोयल]

भर्ती करते समय उचित नियमों का पालन नहीं किया जाता और जिसका नतीजा है कि एक दो को छोड़ कर शेष सभी पब्लिक अण्डर टेकिंग्ज सिफारिश के, घाटे के कारण बने हुए हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन संस्थाओं में भी भर्ती के लिये, तरक्की के लिये या रिटायरमेंट के जो नियम हैं, उन का ठीक तरह से पालन होना चाहिये। तथा लोक सेवा आयोग की देख रेख में यह होना चाहिये।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जहां तक लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं का सम्बन्ध है, और जिसके बारे में होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह प्रश्न भी उठाया है और उन्होंने कहा है कि इस सदन के जो सदस्य इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी राय दें। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार की ओर से उचित पग उठाया जा रहा है। अंग्रेजी भाषा के साथ साथ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षायें भारत की सभी भाषाओं में होनी चाहियें। इसकी शुरुआत हिन्दी से हुई है, लेकिन आज देश में अनेकों इस प्रकार के विश्वविद्यालय हैं, जिन्होंने अपनी क्षेत्रीय भाषा के माध्यम से वहां शिक्षा देना आरम्भ किया है। मैं समझता हूं इसके लिये इस बात की आवश्यकता होगी कि एक टैक्नीकल टर्म्स की डिक्शनरी बनाई जाये तथा उसी के अनुरूप कोर्सेज की व्यवस्था करें, चूंकि यह एक माना हुआ सिद्धान्त है कि एक विद्यार्थी अपनी भाषा के अन्दर, अपने-ढंग के अन्दर अपने विचारों को जिस प्रभावी ढंग से प्रकट कर सकता है, वह अंग्रेजी भाषा में नहीं कर सकता, विदेशी भाषा को दस दस पन्द्रह पन्द्रह साल तक सीखने में समय लगाने के बाद भी वह योग्यता प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते, जो अपनी मातृभाषा में कर सकते हैं, इस लिये आज लोक सेवा आयोग को अपनी सभी परीक्षायें भारत की सभी भाषाओं में करनी होंगी अतः इस दिशा में हम जितनी जल्दी पग उठा सकें, उठायें यह देश के लिये अतिआवश्यक है, देश के हित में है।

इस के साथ साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस रिपोर्ट में जो एपेन्डिक्स 9 है, उसमें 163 ऐसे केसेज की सूची दी गई है, जिसमें यह बताया गया है कि कमीशन को योग्य प्रत्याशी, योग्य उम्मीदवार प्राप्त नहीं हुये। इस लिये उन सेवाओं की आवश्यकता होते हुए भी आयोग योग्य उम्मीदवारों के नामों की सिफारिश नहीं कर पाया। यदि आप इस सूची की छानबीन कर के देखेंगे तो आप आप इस नतीजे पर पहुंचेंगे कि इसमें बहुत से ऐसे केसेज हैं, जिनमें किसी खास टैकनिकल ज्ञान की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। इस में कुछ भाषा के केसेज हैं, शिक्षा के हैं, कालेज के प्रिन्सिपल्ज के केसेज हैं, मिलिट्री या दूसरे विभागों के केसेज भी हैं। मुझे इसमें दो दोष दिखाई देते हैं। एक तो यह कि जिस समय इन स्थानों के लिये कोई क्वालीफिकेशन या स्पेसिफिकेशन तय करते हैं, उस समय सरकार के विभाग में कोई न कोई व्यक्ति होता है। मैं यह कहे बिना नहीं रह सकता कि सेवाओं में आज भाई-भतीजावाद या नैपोटिज्म भी सरायत कर चुका है। हम देखते हैं कि एक विभाग का एक व्यक्ति अपने ही प्रदेश के लोगों को भरती कर प्रान्तीय वाद का परिचय देता है, सेवाओं की भरती योग्यता के आधार पर नहीं की जाती। इसलिये मैं यह समझता हूं कि या तो क्वालीफिकेशन्ज या स्पेसिफिकेशन्ज तय करते समय हमारे विभाग में कुछ उम्मीदवार रहते हैं, जिनको देख कर हम क्वालीफिकेशन्ज तय करते हैं या मैं समझता हूं कि इसका दूसरा कारण यह हो सकता है कि हम इस प्रकार का वेतन उनको नहीं देते, जो कि

एमोल्यूमेंट्स उन को नहीं देते, जिससे कि हम देश की टैलेन्ट्स को, देश की प्रतिभा को आकर्षित कर सकें। यही कारण है कि हम उन स्थानों को पुर नहीं कर पाते। आज जब देश में इतनी यूनिवर्सिटीज कार्य कर रही हैं, आज जब देश में इतनी बेकारी बढ़ रही है, बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है, जब इतने विद्यार्थी विदेशों से शिक्षा प्राप्त करके यहां आ रहे हैं, तब क्या कारण है कि हमें इन 163 स्थानों के लिये योग्य उम्मीदवार नहीं मिल सके। इस लिये हमें या तो क्वालीफिकेशन्स के अन्दर कुछ परिवर्तन करना होगा या हमें उनको बेहतर वेतन देने होंगे ताकि हम देश की प्रतिभा को इस शिक्षा में आकर्षित कर सकें।

सभापति महोदय, इस के साथ साथ मैं आप का ध्यान एपैंडिक्स 13–14 की तरफ भी दिलाना चाहूंगा। एपैंडिक्स 13–14 के अन्दर दफ़ा 77 के ऊपर उन केसज की सूची दी गई है जिनके अन्दर हम ने एक परीक्षा के लिए एडवरटिजमैंट किया और उस के बाद इंटरव्यु से पहले ही हमने यह कह दिया कि अब यह पोस्टें कैंसिल की गई हैं। ऐसे भी केसैज दिये गये हैं जिनके अन्दर ऐडवरटिजमैंट करने के बाद और इंटरव्यू लेने के बाद हम ने उन पोस्टों को कैंसल कर दिया। अब सभापति महोदय आप विचार कीजिये कि लोकसेवा आयोग को एक ऐडवरटिजमैंट करने के लिए कितना खर्चा करना पड़ता है और प्रत्याशी को उस के लिये कितना खर्चा करना पड़ता है? एक परीक्षा लेने के लिए सरकार और उस में बैठने वाले प्रत्याशियों को कितना रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता है? विशेष कर इंटरव्यू लेने के बाद उस पोस्ट को कैंसिल कर देना मुझे उस में कोई माकूलियत नजर नहीं आती। मेरी समझ में इस दिशा में सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। पोस्ट्स को ऐडवरटाइज करने से पहले परीक्षा लेने से पहले यह देख लिया जाय कि वाकई उस की आवश्यकता है या नहीं और आवश्यक महसूस होने पर ही उस को ऐडवरटाइज किया जाय लेकिन इस तरह से कि इम्तिहान ले लिया और इंटरव्यु भी ले लिया और फिर पोस्ट को कैंसिल कर दिया यह उचित बात नहीं है।

एपैंडिक्स 15 के अन्दर 171 ऐसे केसैज की सूची दी गई है जिनमें लोकसेवा आयोग की सिफारिश करने के दो, दो साल बाद भी उन पोस्टों को भरा नहीं जाता है। अब जो उम्मीदवार है और जिनके कि नाम की सिफारिश लोकसेवा आयोग ने की हुई होती है उन के दिमाग पर क्या गुजरता होगा। इस प्रकार के कस जिनमें कि लोकसेवा आयोग ने सिफारिश की हुई है लेकिन उनको बुलाया नहीं गया है ऐसे बीसियों केस हैं। रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा हुआ है कि लोकसेवा आयोग ने उन के नामों की सिफारिश सम्बन्धित विभागों को कई साल पहले से की हुई है लेकिन अभी तक उन की नियुक्ति नहीं हुई। आखिर लोकसेवा आयोग अपनी ओर से तो यह परीक्षाएं और इंटरव्यु आदि नहीं करता है। सरकारी विभाग द्वारा उन पोस्ट्स की मांग की जाने पर ही वह यह पोस्ट्स ऐडवरटाइज करता है तो फिर आखिर नियुक्ति में इतनी देरी किस कारण होती है कि वह लोकसेवा आयोग की सिफारिश के बाद भी दो, दो साल रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति नहीं हो पाती है। और सम्बन्धित विभागों द्वारा प्रत्याशियों को पोस्ट्स पर कौल नहीं किया जाता है? मेरी राय में यह पबलिक सर्विस कमिशन और उन व्यक्तियों के साथ ज्यादती है जोकि बुलाये नहीं जाते हैं। कमिशन की उन्हें लिये जाने की सिफारिश के बावजूद भी दो, दो और तीन, तीन साल तक उन को नहीं लिया जाता और उन को इस बात से भी वंचित किया जाता है कि वह किसी दूसरे विभाग में या किसी दूसरे महकमे के अन्दर सेवा प्राप्त कर सकें।

इस के साथ साथ मैं पिछले वर्ष के उम्मीदवारों के सम्बन्धों में कुछ निवेदन

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल]

करना चाहूंगा कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी यह पूछा है कि इस सम्बन्ध में मैम्बरान की क्या राय है ? मैं समझता हूं कि जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के विद्यार्थी हैं उन्हें जो रियायत मिलती है वह रियायतें कायम रक्खी जायें । अभी तक इस प्रकार की स्थिति नहीं आई है कि शेड-यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेयूड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले जो प्रत्याशी या विद्यार्थी हैं वह बाकियों के स्तर पर नहीं आ सके हैं । उन की योग्यता का स्तर आज भी अनेकों कारणों से सवर्ण जाति वालों की तुलना में पीछे है । इसलिए जिस प्रकार से हम ने लोकसभा या विधान सभाओं के चुनाव लड़ने में रिजर्वेशन रखी है उसी प्रकार से लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं में भी रिआयतें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के विद्यार्थियों को हमें देने होंगी और तब तक देनी होंगी जब तक उनकी योग्यता का स्तर बाकी विद्यार्थियों के स्तर पर न आ जाय ।

मैं एक आखिरी बात कह कर समाप्त कर दूंगा । एक और बात की तरफ होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने तवज्जह दिलाई है । उन्होंने कहा है कि जो विद्यार्थी विदेशों के अन्दर पढ़ते हैं और उन को हम भारत के अन्दर लाना चाहते हैं और उनकी योग्यता के आधार पर उन का उपयोग करना चाहते हैं उस के लिए मैं समझता हूं कि यह उचित बात है कि बजाय इसके कि उन विद्यार्थियों को भारत में बुला कर इंटरव्यू लिया जाय, लोकसेवा आयोग के जो सदस्य या अन्य सदस्य उन्हीं देशों में जाकर इंटरव्यू कर लें । इस के लिए दूसरे देशों में ऐसे, दो चार विशेष केन्द्र बनाये जा सकते हैं जिन केन्द्रों पर उन सभी विद्यार्थियों को बुला कर उन का इंटरव्यू ले लिया जाय ताकि उन विद्यार्थियों को इतनी दूर भारतवर्ष में इंटरव्यू के लिए न आना पड़े ।

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): I am afraid that I have very little time before four o' clock today and so I have to finish my speech today; I am afraid that I shall not be able to continue my speech the day after tomorrow. Therefore, I shall try to pinpoint the attention of this House on one point.

It is now stated that Government recruit people without any fear or favour through an independent authority called the Public Service Commission. But I would like to point out that this loses all meaning whatsoever since after recruitment Government seek power, and through a directive to all the States ask them, to get the antecedents of the people who are recruited to Government service verified by the police. They have listed a number of political parties, none of which has been banned under the Constitution. All those parties are constitutional parties functioning inside this country perfectly within the four corners of the Constitution. But by means of the Home Ministry's directive Government have taken powers to cancel the appointment of those people who are supposed to owe allegiance to some political parties, on the basis of the report of some Tom, Dick and Harry in the police force, an ordinary constable, who comes and says that this man had had something to do with the Communist Party, or the DMK or some other political party. I would like to ask Government whether they have got any morality in doing this kind of thing. After all, under the Constitution, every party can function in this country, and it is up to the people of this country to elect any party to power. Today, the Congress Party may be in power at the Centre, and tomorrow, it may be thrown out of office and some other party may come to power. Today, for example, in a number of States, non-Congress parties are in power. In Kerala, for example, the Chief Minister happens to be a member of the

Communist Party, namely our party. The moment we come to power in Kerala, the moment any party comes to power in Bengal, the moment another party comes to power in Madras, should we ask the police to go and verify the antecedents of those persons who have had anything to do with the Congress Party and then say that all those persons who have had any connection whatsoever with the Congress Party will be denied of Government service? What does it mean? I want to point out that the Congress Party, having been in power all these years, has been utilising the power and misusing the power in order to strike terror in the minds of the people. It is a kind of terrorisation which they have indulged in in order to get support for themselves. The Congress Party has been seeking to strike terror in the minds of the people by saying, 'Look here, if you have got anything to do with such and such a party, you will not be given any jobs, your kith and kin will not be given jobs, your sons and daughters will not be given jobs, and, therefore, keep away from such and such a party.'. This is the way in which the Congress Party has been functioning all these twenty years. But we do not do any such thing when we are in power. Today, for example, it is open to us in Kerala, it is open to us in Bengal, to pass an order asking the police to go and verify the antecedents of all the Government servants and then say that if anybody has got anything to do with the Congress Party he will not be given any jobs.

An hon. Member: You may do it.

Shri P. Ramamurti: We are not such type of people; we are not such mean-minded people. We do not seek to get the support of the people by terrorising the people of this country; but we seek to get their support on the basis of our programmes and on the basis of our service to the people. So, we are not afraid of this kind of thing.

Within the short time at my disposal I do not want to deal with the other questions raised by the report of the Commission. The main thing that I would like to pin-point and to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the House is that it is high time that the Home Ministry withdraws its circular and respects the Constitution about which the Government are shouting so much. They come and taunt the Opposition parties and ask them 'Do you believe in the Constitution?'. I would like to ask them whether they have got faith in the Constitution. If they have faith in the Constitution, they should allow the citizens of this country to owe allegiance to any party which is constitutionally allowed to function in this country within the four corners of the Constitution. So long as they do not allow that, so long as they seek to strike terror in the minds of the people, the only thing that can be said is that there is a party which is not sure of its support from the masses of the people and which knows that day after day it is losing the support of the people. Gone are those days when the people of this country trusted the Congress leaders and were willing to take the word of the Congress Party.

Today the people do not trust them. The people do not trust the Congress leaders. The Congress leaders' exhortations do not carry conviction with the mass of the people. Being faced with this situation, the Congress Party seeks to prepetuate itself in power by striking terror.

16 hrs.

So I would make this appeal. It is high time they learnt their lessons. In this way, they cannot get the support of the people. The people will certainly rise against this kind of terrorisation. Any kind of terrorisation of the people will not cow them down. Once the people are determined to take their destinies in their own hands, any amount of this kind of terrorisation will not cow them

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

down. Therefore, it is high time they learnt the lesson of the past 20 years and immediately withdrew this circular before attempting to parade the Public Service Commission's Report before the people and telling the world that they are very impartial in recruiting people, that they have got an independent authority which goes into the whole question. Let us not have anything more of this kind of humbugging of the people, because it is nothing but downright humbug.

Mr. Chairman: The debate on this motion is adjourned and will be resumed after the disposal of the adjournment motion. The adjournment motion will continue till 6 P.M. Then this can be taken up either today or the day after tomorrow.

16.02 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

FOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up the motion for adjournment. The Mover may take 15 minutes and other members 10 minutes each.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Before I move my motion, may I request you to kindly see the rules? Under the rules, 2½ hours should be the minimum; it is not the maximum. Since this is a very major problem, one of the most vital problems before us, I shall be doing injustice to myself and to the people of this country if I am unable to cover certain points. So I would request you to extend the time; the Mover may have 25 minutes and other members may have 15 minutes each. So if the House agrees, the time should be extended.

Shri Sezhiyan (Kumbakonam): The minimum is prescribed, not the maximum.

The 2½ Hours prescribed is the minimum.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am prepared to sit longer, till 7 P.M.

Mr. Chairman: Let me ascertain the wish of the Minister.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): It should be finished by 6 P.M.

Mr. Chairman: It will continue till 6 P.M.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): Then it is a violation of the rules, because the rule says 2½ hours.

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): Then are we continuing the adjournment motion the day after tomorrow, because upto 6 P.M. it is only 2 hours whereas the minimum prescribed is 2½ hours? Let us continue it the day after tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: Is it the sense of the house that the debate may continue upto 6.30 P.M.?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Rule 63 says.....

Mr. Chairman: I have read the rule. It is better that he proceeds with his main speech.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I move:

> "That the House do now adjourn".

Mr. Chairman, this morning, in reply to a call attention notice, the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture laid a statement on the Table in which he has tried to convince the House that 'the food situation in the country continues to be difficult.' He further said:

> **"The internal production has suffered badly as a result of two successive years of drought".**

He goes further and says:

> "The position of imports for the second half of the year is not yet clear. As it has not been possible to build up any foodgrain reserve, Government distribution continues on a ship to mouth and wagon to mouth basis."

Further on:

> "Expected arrivals of wheat and milo under the existing PL-480 agreement and some commercial purchases contemplated will be sufficient to meet the minimum demands of the States till the end of July. Unless the new agreement with the US Government is concluded very soon, arrivals after July will remain uncertain".

So it is clear that the entire responsibility lies with the Central Government. My purpose in moving this adjournment Motion is just to censure this corrupt and inefficient Government which has created famine conditions not only in Bihar and U.P.; the spectre of famine haunts practically every State in the country today.

I come from U. P. and I know what is happening in the eastern districts of U. P. When the hon. Prime Minister visited the district of Mirzapur, the condition which she saw there excited horror rather than pit.

I must congratulate the newly-formed Government of Bihar which had the courage of its conviction to declare certain parts of Bihar as famine areas, which this Government never wanted to do. Till today more than a thousand people have died of starvation in Bihar.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): Thousand people?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: More than a thousand have died of starvation.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Are they doctors that they can certify that people have died of starvation (*Interruptions*).

An hon. Member: Is she a doctor?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: We do not claim to be doctors to give such false prescriptions (*Interruptions*).

Shri Shashi Ranjan (Pupri): The position has not improved. The situation has been made worse by the Government there. He does not know.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When reports came in of starvation and death, the Government of India have got no independent machinery to investigate them. All these reports were therefore referred to the State Governments concerned for investigation. We have now honest Governments in U. P., Bihar, in Kerala and in some other States. They in their honesty have declared that there have been starvation deaths in those States. The hon. Minister wants confirmed reports. He has referred the entire matter back to the State Governments.

What is happening in the various States today? In West Bengal—the State from which you have been elected—the food situation is: 'Critical—Immediate Central aid sought'. Shri Bishwanath Mukerjee, Irrigation and Power Minister of West Bengal, told Shrimati Gandhi at his meeting with her that he had asked for a minimum allotment of 10,000 tonnes of wheat for the drought-stricken districts of Purulia, Bankura and Maida. Reports say that 22 people have died in Purulia alone. More deaths have to come unless the Centre fulfil their promise.

What is the condition today? Half the quantity is not being supplied to West Bengal which was being supplied during the reign of the famine Chief Minister, Mr. P. C. Sen. What was the promise made to West Bengal? The promise was that they would be given in April 75,000 tonnes. But upto 15th May 1967, only 60,000 tonnes had been sent to West Bengal.

An hon. Member: On April account.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What was left by the then Congress Ministry in West Bengal? They did not procure anything because of the election year. What was left by them to the newly formed Government, Government of honest people headed by Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee, was only 10,000 tons of rice. That was the total quantity of rice available in West Bengal to cope with a population of so many millions. With statutory rationing in Calcutta, a city of 65 lakhs, they were left with only 10,000 tons. Not only this. Long before the statement of Mr. Biswanath Mukerjee, Irrigation and Power Minister of West Bengal, that near famine conditions are prevailing in Bankura and Purulia districts, the State Chief Minister, Mr. Nisith Nath Kundu sent a letter to the Prime Minister in which he described the situation as grave. This letter was sent to the Prime Minister on 3rd May, 1967. I want to know whether, after getting this letter, the Prime Minister or the Food Minister, has sent the requisite quantity of foodgrains to West Bengal to avoid starvation deaths in Bankura, Purulia, West Dinajpur and Malda. No. Had the quantity been sent there, I am sure the starvation deaths would not have taken place. The people of Bankura are being punished because they voted against the notorious, pernicious Atulya Ghosh, because they voted against the victimisation of J. N. Biswas. That is why they are being taught a lesson. If this is the attitude of the Centre, to let down Mr. Charan Singh and his Government, Mahamaya Babu's Government, to let down Namboodripad's Government, to let down Ajoy Mukerjee and his Government, and create a feeling among the people of those non-Congress States.....

Shri Shashi Ranjan: If they are so weak, they must quit.

An hon. Member: That applies to you first.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They want to create a sense of dissatisfaction among the people against the newly formed governments, a feeling of insecurity among the people, they want to create chaotic conditions, famine and scarcity conditions in those States, to give a feeling to the country, to the voters of those places, that because they have voted against the Congress, they should face starvation deaths.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bettiah): Wrong statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This may be a wrong statement, but that is the feeling of the people there.

Otherwise, what happened in Kerala? What was the promise made by this Congress Government? Even at the Chief Ministers' conference it was said that 75,000 tons would be sent to the Government of Kerala. What was actually sent? Not even 50 per cent.

16.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

That 75,000 tons of rice every month would be supplied was the promise made in September, 1964 after the abolition of the southern zone unilaterally, without consulting the Government of Kerala, but only 41,000 tons was sent in April; 59,000 in May, and 25,000 tons have reached until today. This is not sufficient to distribute even in those places where there is statutory rationing. And today entire Kerala is starving. Because the people have elected a non-Congress Government, they are being punished, because they have defeated the Congress hollow. That is my submission.

In U. P. what have they done? It is reported that the U. P. grain quota is to be restored, only after the people decided to rise against this rotton Central Government, where the Minister is for food or famine, you cannot distinguish, Minister of what, Minister for P. L. 480, political subservience to the U. S. Government, that is the colour of this Government of which Mr. Jagjivan Ram is a Minister. I am sorry for him. I have all respect

for him, but what happened? This is actually on the 18th it is said that the U. P. grain quota is to be restored. I do not know whether.....

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I do not know who is going to restore it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It says that the Government have agreed to restore the monthly quota of foodgrains for Uttar Pradesh and supply 6,000 tonnes of additional sugar subject to adjustments in future.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No commitment to that effect.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: A very good Minister, he does not commit himself to anything. So, even this shows that my statement that they are going to starve the non-Congress governments, to starve millions of people in those States, is correct.

Then about Bihar. I have a letter which has been circulated to Members of Parliament by the Food Minister, Mr. Kapil Dev Singh.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are a number of speakers. Only 15 minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have just started and 2½ hours have been given for the debate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister has to reply. How much time does he require?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Forty minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will take only five minutes more.

This letter has been addressed to all Members of Parliament by the Minister. The promised allotment for the month of January was 175,000 tons; despatched 164,567 tons; received 117,745, leaving a gap of 47,225 tons. This is what is happening in Bihar where a famine is going on. And the hon. Minister is fiddling when the entire country is burning. He says he has not committed himself to anything. He is not going to commit himself to anything. The Congress Government are like the three wise monkeys; they do not see anything, they do not talk about anything, they do not hear anything. Hear about no problems, talk about no problems, solve no problems.

The hon. Minister has been trying to say that the wholesale price has shown a decline. What is the wholesale price? I read from *The Commerce* of 13th May, 1967:

	January 1966	February 1967
Rice	150	184
Wheat	141	189
Jowar	193	210
Edible oil	256	324
Gram	155	254

and so on. They ask us to take more fish and more eggs, but the position is the same there also.

The people say in our State:

हम क्या करें ? झगड़ा है रानी इंदिरा और राजा इंद्र में और हम लोग सफर कर रहे हैं।

Drought everywhere; there is a fight going on between Rani Indira and Raja Indra.

This is how the prices have gone up. So, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly read it.

What is the solution? The solutions are simple if this Government were prepared to resign, but if they do not want to resign, let them come forward and introduce State trading in foodgrains.

Who is standing in the way? The Central Government is standing in the way of having State Trading in foodgrains.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): People stand in the way.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Secondly, procurement of marketable surplus should be done to the maximum extent possible. Thirdly, remunerative price should be given to the peasants. Then, they will definitely part with the produce, if they are assured of a reasonable price.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

With these words, I censure this Government, the Food Minister and the Prime Minister. This is an impeachment by the people. If they try to escape in this House without giving a definite answer, people outside will definitely see that this Government is brought down without further delay.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Mody.

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): Sir, I am very glad....

Shri Sheo Narain (Basti): Sir, on a point of order. We are equal in this House 50:50. One from us should be called now . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visakhapatnam): Sir, on a point of order. Mr. Mody does not seem to be a specimen of starvation. What right has he to speak?

Shri Piloo Mody: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am afraid that the hon. Member has pre-empted me. I am going to apologise to this House first for rising to speak on this delicate subject. As a matter of fact my party has issued a whip—that I may speak on all the subjects except this particular one. But when the time came to speak, courage left them and I was asked to carry the burden. But, what is more, I represent a constituency in Gujarat which is perhaps the most badly hit district, outside Bihar, as far as food is concerned. I refer to the district of the Panchmahals. There are 1900 villages in Panchmahal of which 1800 are hit by scarcity conditions. There are four lakhs of people in the whole of Gujarat who are on relief work. I quote the figures that appeared in the *Times of India* of Monday, the 15th May, on the front page. Of these four lakhs, more than two lakhs are employed in Panchmahals. So I think that I have, in spite of my size, earned the right to speak on this subject.

Why is the food position in this country as bad as it is today? There are several reasons. When the British left India, the *per capita* production of food in this country was 13 ounces. Today the Congress Government claims that production is 17 oz. per head per day. Add to that the 2.5 oz. per head per day which the Government imports and you have today 19.5 oz. available for distribution per head per day. This is a marked improvement in the supply position. But unfortunately, this does not reflect itself in the market or in the health of the people.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It reflects on the Member from Panchmahal!

Shri Piloo Mody: What the hon. Members of the House do not understand is that I am talking about things which I do not necessarily consume myself; I happen to consume other things which they would not consume. And why is there this position regarding food in this country? Why is there such bad distribution of food which we claim we have got? I can only arrive at one conclusion, that I see the itching finger of the Government in the distribution of this food. There are a lot of arguments advanced. The Government will say that there is less food because people are eating more. It is a very laudable argument if it were true. But unfortunately, the *per capita* income of our people in the second and the third Five Year Plans has improved so marginally that it is impossible to think that the people can buy more food at the enhanced prices that they have to pay today—and thereby arrive at the conclusion that they are eating more.

What is the cause? There are several causes. It is true that food is being hoarded to some extent, to the extent economically feasible by the farmer who is afraid of the Govern-

ment and by the housewife who does not trust the Government. But the economic condition of the people does not permit them to hoard the amount of food that would make any appreciable difference in the distribution of it. The real hoarders today are the Government of India and the various State Governments. Even this hoarding that the governments do could be overcome, the effects of this could be overcome, if we did not at the same time to legislate this wretched zonal system. This is an impediment to the free distribution of food. And what are the arguments against this zonal system? It is first of all anti-national. What is more, it is anti-integration and the Prime Minister who presided over this National Integration Body should have sympathy for this sentiment. It is anti-social; it is uneconomic; it is against all common-sense.

An hon. Member: It is anti-Swatantra.

Shri Piloo Mody: It is also anti-Swatantra; thank you; and it is a sop to the vested interests of the Ministers of surplus States. I am very happy to know that one of my colleagues in Bombay, Mr. Madhu Mehta, has been carrying on *satyagraha* against the zonal system and only recently one of our own colleagues here has been crossing State boundaries in the hope of demonstrating the futility of the zonal system.

Another cause for this lack of available food is the procurement and the levy system that the Government has introduced. It is a great opportunity for bungling, malpractices and a further spread of the scarcity psychology. If there is anything in this world which causes shortage, it is psychology, a psychology of scarcity, and I am afraid that in the whole wide world, we will not find anybody who can do this better than the Government of India.

And what is more, there is a certain tendency to inhibit production itself because it cuts down incentive; it brings about fear, and the farmer starts thinking that "if I produce too much it will be taken away from me" and therefore he is content to produce less. If this is the desired result that they wish to achieve, they have succeeded eminently! If this is not bad enough, what does Government do? Export food, if you please. I myself have had to demonstrate in Bombay against the export of rice at a time when there was no rice in the city of Bombay. I have just been told that we exported raw sugar at a price of £18 per ton. What did we do just two months later? We imported raw sugar for the alcohol industry at £38 per ton. In a great and large country such as ours, we cannot afford to be just one jump ahead or just one jump behind the production of food. If I can use a term which will please my friends on the left, we have to genuinely take a great leap forward in our food production, which means we have to reorient our economic policies, so that we bring about an agricultural economy in this country—instead of trying to forge ahead on the industrial front—in which we have little knowledge and less experience.

Therefore, my advice to Government is, first of all they should scrap the zonal system which is anti-national and if it is done, it will ultimately lead to solidarity and integration and will finally bring down prices.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार: (गुड़गांव) मध्य प्रदेश में एक तहसील से दूसरी तहसील में गल्ला नहीं जा सकता, जोन की बात तो बड़ी है।

یہ [شری عبدالغنی ڈار: پردیش میں ایک تحصیل سے دوسری تحصیل میں غلہ نہیں جا سکتا - زون کی بات تو بڑی ہے -]

Shri Piloo Mody: Zones have now become smaller and they inhibit production. My second advice is, stop

[Shri Piloo Mody]

all state-trading in food. Thirdly, purchase food in the open market when there is plentiful available and sell it when stocks are scarce. Stop wasting money on the public sector and divert that money to agriculture—small irrigation, fertilisers, better seeds, contouring, building, drainage and a multitude of other things which can be done, the most important of all being rural credit. Finally, the Government has to go in for a re-think. I would be less than human if I did not point out to them that when we are faced in this country with such grave problems, we should have to listen to the CWC discussing for the last few days something which is so innae, so completely unrelated and unconcerned with the conditions of the country. They passed nine resolutions and not one word of it has anything to do with the conditions of the country or how to solve the problems the country is facing. That is my final advice to them.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय, यह जो आज मौका मिला हमें बोलने का तो हम तो विरोधी दल का ही धन्यवाद पहले करना चाहते हैं। कभी कभ ऐसा होता है वह पहुंचाना तो चाहते हैं हम लोगों को नुकसान और उस से हमें फायदा हो जाता है। हमारे कान पक गए थे उपाध्यक्ष महोदय सुनते सुनते बिहार सरकार की बातें, नसीहतें हर जगह हर राज्य सरकार से नसीहत हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को मिल रही है। हमें यह मौका मिला। हम यही सोच रहे थे कि कब हमें मौका मिले कि हम बुनियादी बात को यहां रख सकें और लोगों में जानकारी करा सकें कि दरअसल बात क्या है? आज ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन में वह मौका हमारी खुशकिस्मती से हमें मिला है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह बात जरूर स्वीकार करती हूं कि जिसे अंग्रेजी में ब्लेसिंग इन डिस्गाइज कहा जाता है वह ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन हमारे लिए वही होकर आया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गरजने वाले बादल अगर बरस जाते तो यह सूखाड़ होता ही नहीं। देहातों में कहा जाता है कि गरजने वाले बरसा नहीं करते। यहां भी जो बादल गरजते हैं वह बरसते नहीं हैं। बरसने वालों से तो शिकायत होती थी तो कुछ मिल भी जाया करता था। अब जब गरजने वालों की चलती होने लगी तो सिर्फ गरजना ही सुनने को मिलता है, बरसते नहीं देखे उन बादलों को। अभी एस० एम० बैनर्जी साहब बड़ी बड़ी बातें कह रहे थे अपने भाषण में। किसान अगर यह भाषण सुनेगा तो उस के कानों पर जूं नहीं रेंगने वाली है क्योंकि वह हम से आप से ज्यादा होशियार है। उसी ने हमें यह सुनाया है कि गरजने वाले बादल बरसा नहीं करते। विरोधी दल के दो सदस्य बोले हैं और दोनों ने हमें नसीहत की है लेकिन यह जरूर मानना होगा कि जुबान जुबान में फर्क है। अभी श्री पीलू मोदी ने जिस बात को कहा वही बातें बैनर्जी साहब ने भी कही। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहती हूं कि श्री पीलू मोदी साहब की जुबान एस० एम० बैनर्जी साहब को सीख लेते, उस तरह की जुबान बोलते तो हमारे लिए और सुनने वालों के लिए भी ज्यादा अच्छा होता ..... (व्यवधान) जी हां, मैं तो पालन करूंगी ही। सही बात कहूंगी तो पालन भी करूंगी। मैं यह कह रही थी कि श्री एस० एम० बैनर्जी की जुबान से गरीब किसान की पीठ पर जिस को कि आज खाना भरपेट नहीं मिलता है, जो कि तकनीफ में है, बैनर्जी साहब की जुबान उस पर कोड़े का काम करेगी, मरहम का काम नहीं करेगी। . . (व्यवधान) मैं उन से कहूंगी कि वह अमृतसर के बम्बूकाट वालों का मरहम लेकर अपनी जुबान पर भी थोड़ा लगायें। .... (व्यवधान) . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार सरकार के मंत्री बहुत लम्बी लम्बी बातें करते हैं।

बिहार में मैं भी रहती हूं। वहां दिल्ली में मुझे चिट्ठी नहीं आती है।

वहां जाकर मैं ने देखा है। बिहार की मांग 4 लाख टन गल्ले की है। थोड़ा सा हिसाब जोड़ें। 5 करोड़ आबादी है। 5 करोड़ में सभी तो बालिग नहीं, कि सारे पूरा गल्ला खाते हों। एक साल के छः महीने के, तीन महीने के बच्चे भी हैं। दिल्ली में भी रहते हैं, बिहार का गल्ला नहीं खाते। उन का अगर हिसाब लगायें, तो बच्चे जो खाना नहीं खाते होंगे उन का औसत निकाल कर 84 प्रतिशत बैठता है। 5 करोड़ में से 84 प्रतिशत लोगों को गल्ला चाहिए। उन के लिए एक करोड़ आदमी को अगर खिलाना हो तो 75 हजार टन गल्ला चाहिए एक महीने के हिसाब से जबकि सौ में से सौ आदमियों को खिलाना हो यानी पांच करोड़ जनता को पूरे को खिलाना हो।

एक माननीय सदस्य : किस हिसाब से?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : जिस हिसाब से कि औसतन साढ़े सात किलो महीने में मिलता है कलकत्ते में, बम्बई में दिल्ली में और दूसरी जगहों में उसी हिसाब से। राशन की दूकान पर शायद आप की बीवी जाया करती होंगी इसलिए आपको नहीं मालूम होगा कि किस हिसाब से राशन मिलता है। तो सुनिए, जिस हिसाब से दिल्ली में राशन मिलता है उसी हिसाब से 75 हजार टन की जरूरत है एक करोड़ आदमियों को खिलाने के लिए। अगर पूरे पांच करोड़ आदमी बालिग हों तब 4 लाख टन की जरूरत पड़ती है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि बिहार सरकार किस अनुपात से 4 लाख टन गल्ला मांगती है। और अगर यह मान लें कि वहां असुल भीषण अकाल पड़ा है वहां दस प्रतिशत भी गल्ला नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)..जी नहीं, मुझे टोकें नहीं, मैं किसान की बेटी हूं और किसान के ही घर में शादी हुई है। अब इस बात में अंगलियां दिखाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं त्रिवेन्द्रम में जा कर पार्टी मीटिंग्स नहीं करती, घर में जा कर खेती करती हूं और राम सेवक जी से ज्यादा खेती करने का इल्म मुझे मालूम है। बहुत जुबान वह न हिलाया करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जो सदस्य गए गुजरे इलाके हैं, मेरा भी इलाका है जो अकाल पीड़ित घोषित है, वहां पर कम से कम दस प्रतिशत गल्ला पैदा हुआ था लोगों के पास है। कुछ इलाके ऐसे हैं जहां 15 प्रतिशत गल्ला है और कुछ ऐसे इलाके हैं जैसे पूर्णिया का इलाका है या और भी कुछ इलाके हैं जहां 45 प्रतिशत गल्ला पैदा हुआ। अगर सारे हिसाब को जोड़ें तो किस हिसाब से उन को इतने गल्ले की जरूरत है? ....(व्यवधान).... अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन लोगों को हिसाब लगाना है, जिन को केवल प्रोपेगैंडा नहीं करना है .....

एक माननीय सदस्य : पहले कितना आता था?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : वह भी बताती हूं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस हिसाब से सवा दो लाख टन गल्ला अगर दस प्रतिशत या 20 प्रतिशत गल्ला भी वहां है तो बिहार को टोटल आबादी को खिलाने के लिए चाहिए। सवा दो लाख टन बिहार को हर महीने मिलना चाहिए।

अब मैं आंकड़ों के ऊपर आती हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...बिहार सरकार के आंकड़े अच्छे लगते हैं और हमारे आंकड़े नापसन्द हैं? अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात से इनकार न मैं कर सकती हूं और न करने वूंगी, इस बात का मुझे भी एहसास है, मैं अभी आई हूं बिहार से... उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मई में बिहार सरकार को सवा दो लाख टन गल्ला हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की तरफ से दिया जा रहा है।

[श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा]

अप्रैल महीने में 1 लाख 97 हजार टन दिया गया। श्री कपिल देव सिंह जो बिहार के मंत्री हैं, जो कहते हैं कि गल्ला नहीं दिया गया— वह गलतबयानी की गई है ....

श्री भुवानन्द ठाकुर : (सहरसा): इस की जांच होनी चाहिये।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मैं तैयार हूं, जांच के लिये।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि इन लोगों ने यह भी इल्जाम लगाया कि जब कांग्रेसी सरकार थी तो ज्यादा गल्ला मिलता था, कांग्रेस सरकार नहीं रही तो कम गल्ला मिलता है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, फरवरी के आंकड़े इनको ज्यादा पसन्द आयेंगे, वे आंकड़े ये हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ले लेंगे, अपने भाषणों में उन को कोट करेंगे लेकिन मार्च या अप्रैल के आंकड़ों का ये विश्वास नहीं करते हैं—

हसब ठठाई पुलाइब गालू

ये दोनों बातें नहीं चल सकती। फरवरी में 1 लाख 79 हजार टन गल्ला बिहार सरकार को दिया गया ....

श्री बीरेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगूसराय) : आप देने की बात कर रही है या एलाटमेन्ट की कर रही है। इतना उन को नहीं दिया गया।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : आपको कैसे मालूम है? मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि क्या तराजू लेकर तोलने गये थे... (व्यवधान) ...मेरा सुनना अच्छा नहीं लग रहा है, इस लिये कि सब बातें सामने आ रही हैं, अब बहुत बुरा मालूम पड़ रहा है।...(व्यवधान) ...मार्च में 1 लाख 78 हजार टन...

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I can just lay it on the Table of the House.

श्री भुवानन्द ठाकुर : अगर बिहार के माल मंत्री का बयान गलत होगा तो वे स्तीफा देंगे, नहीं तो जगजीवन बाबू दें।

श्री बीरेन्द्र शर्मा : मैं चैलेन्ज करता हूं कि वे बिहार में जा कर इस बात को बोलें।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : चैलेन्ज तो आप मुझे हमेशा ही करते आये हैं और चौथी बार चुनाव जीत कर आई हूं।

श्री बीरेन्द्र शर्मा : बिहार में आकर इस बात को कहिये, मैं चैलेन्ज करता हूं।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मैं बिहार में ही कहती हूं हालांकि मैं जानती हूं वहां पर आपकी सरकार बनी है।

श्री बीरेन्द्र शर्मा : बिहार के भूखे लोगों का इस तरह से मजाक उड़ा रही हैं।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : वहां पर इनकी सरकार बनी है, ये डन्डे की चोट से हम लोगों की जुबान बन्द करना चाहते हैं। हम इस बात को जानते हैं, लेकिन वह बन्द नहीं होगी।

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंगेर) : अच्छा तो आप चला रही हैं।

श्री बीरेन्द्र शर्मा : आप झूठी बात कह कर मिसलीड कर रही हैं।

श्री भुवानन्द ठाकुर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बारे में संसदीय जांच कमेटी बहाल की जाय कि केन्द्र ने कितना गल्ला दिया है, बिहार को कितना गल्ला मिला है, झूठे आंकड़े दे कर सदन को मिसलीड नहीं करना चाहिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी बिनती है कि इस तरह से आंकड़ों की लड़ाई चलेगी। जगजीवन बाबू यहां मौजूद हैं, वे सही आंकड़े रखें, इस तरह से सदन का समय क्यों बरबाद किया जा रहा है?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member no right to quote the figures?

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह ठीक है। लेकिन वे कह रही हैं कि बिहार के मंत्री झूठ बोल रहे हैं, गलत बयानी कर रहे हैं—ऐसा उन्होंने कहा है।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, खाद्य मंत्री को यह हक है कि अगर मैंने गलत बयानी की है तो वे उसको काट सकते हैं, मैं मान लूंगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उधर के मिनिस्टर से गलत बयानी की है, यह कहा है इन्होंने।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : जरूर कहा है, इस लिये कि हम पर इल्जाम लगाये जा रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : झूठ बोल रही हैं। .....(व्यवधान).....हम बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं कि ये कहें कि बिहार के मिनिस्टर गलत बयानी कर रहे हैं। आप इस तरह संसद् का अपमान कर रही हैं। . . . (व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : यहां बोलने का मेरा अधिकार है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उन को बैठने के लिये कहां जाय।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : वह यहां पर मौजूद नहीं हैं, उन की आलोचना की जा रही है कि वह गलत बयानी करते हैं। यह आलोचना नहीं होनी चाहिये।...(व्यवधान)...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: By constant interruptions, he is taking the time of the House and that time is lost to his side. Please take note of this. The hon. Member was giving facts and figures; if they are not correct, then certainly from his side he can say that they were incorrect, but he may please not interrupt her here.

Shri Yogendra Sharma: On a point of order. She has no right to criticise the Bihar Minister when he is absent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may please sit down.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : ये लोग अतुल्य घोष को क्रिटिसाइज कर सकते हैं, उन को मर्डरर कहा जा सकता है, लेकिन हम कुछ नहीं कह सकते।

मैं मार्च की बात कर रही थी, जब वहां गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार बनी एक लाख 78 हजार टन गल्ला मिला, अप्रैल की बात चली—एक लाख 97 हजार टन गल्ला मिला और अब मई में 2 लाख 25 हजार टन गल्ला मिल रहा है। ये लोग कांग्रेस सरकार की बात करते हैं, हमारे कांग्रेसी लोगों पर अंगुली उठाने में इन लोगों की जबान बहुत खुलती है, बड़े जोर जोर से बोलते हैं, परन्तु जब अपने बारे में सुनना पड़ता है, तो सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं; बिहार में इन की सरकार यह जान ले कि यह जो इलैक्शन जीत कर हम लोग आये हैं—हम लोगों ने चार-चार बार जीता है, इन के भरोसे पर नहीं, अपने भरोसे पर जीता है और इस बात की हिम्मत है कि जो यहां बोलते हैं, वही वहां भी बोलते हैं। इन की तरह से नहीं है कि घटाटोप की तरह से रहते हैं और दस रंग की बोलियां वहां बोलते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Please conclude now?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मैं कैसे कन्क्लूड करूं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय। मेरा सारा टाइम तो इन्होंने ले लिया है। यह मेरे साथ बड़ी गैर-इन्साफी है। मैं अभी 15 दिन तक अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र का दौरा कर के आई हूं...

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): May I submit to my hon. friends that it will not be possible for them to out-shout a lady? So, let her have her way.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: That is certainly a good sermon that he

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

is giving to the Members of the Opposition. Why not? He has been used to that. That is a good lesson in life that the hon. Member is giving to the Members of the Opposition because he is a better man by being outshouted by a lady, by listening to that.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह घटाटोप की तरह जिन्दगी बिताने की बात हम लोग देहातों में देखा करते थे। वहां घरों की औरतें जब मेले में जाती थीं और घर से निकलती थीं तो परदा-नशीन बन कर जाती थीं, चारों तरफ परदा होता था, लेकिन जब मेले में पहुंचती थीं, तो परदा उतर जाता था। पार्लियामेंट में बैठ कर घटाटोप के रंग में आवाज उठती है। इन लोगों का एक मत नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के मेम्बर हैं, दूसरे लोग इन की परवरिश कर रहे हैं, दूसरे लोगों की जमीन खिसकती जा रही है और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का बोलबाला होता जा रहा है . . . (व्यवधान.) . . . .

दूसरी बात मैं रिलीफ की कहना चाहती हूं। जो गल्ला आज बिहार में जा रहा है, उसका वितरण ठीक तरह से नहीं हो रहा है। जिस समय बिहार में कांग्रेसी सरकार थी तो ये लोग जो आज यहां पर बहुत जोर जोर से आवाज उठा रहे है, कहा करते थे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार बहुत अच्छी है, बिहार सरकार खराब है, वितरण नहीं करती। परन्तु आज वितरण की जो हालत है, वह उस से भी गई-बीती है। मैं अपने इलाके की बात कर रही हूं—मैं अपने ब्लाक में गई, सारा इलाका ड्राफ्ट-इफेक्टेड डिक्लेयर किया गया है, परन्तु चार महीनों से वहां बी० डी० ओ० ने मीटिंग नहीं बुलाई है। इन के मंत्री इन्द्रदीप सिंह से मैं ने कहा कि चार महीनों से मीटिंग नहीं बुलाई गई है, अब तक लोगों को गल्ला नहीं मिला है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे थोड़ा समय और दीजिये मैं अपनी पार्टी का समय ले रही हूं।

फरवरी में दो बार गल्ला मिला। महीने में दो बार मिलना चाहिये, मगर मार्च में एक बार मिला। मैं ब्लाक का नाम लेना चाहती हूं आप के सामने। हिलसा ब्लाक है जहां सिर्फ एक बार गल्ला मिला है।

मार्च के पहले, लोन मिलता था। पर मैं देख कर आई हूं इस लिये कह रही हूं कि जो लोन सैंक्शन हुआ था, वह सिर्फ आर्डर की वजह से रुका हुआ है। वहां के आफिसर कहते हैं कि उन को आर्डर नहीं मिला। जो पुरानी सरकार थी उस का आर्डर था, लेकिन नई सरकार का आर्डर नहीं है, इसलिये नहीं दिया गया। इन बातों की तरफ कोई तवज्जह नहीं देता। यह लोग बिहार के बारे में यहां पर इतना चिल्लाते हैं, लेकिन वहां क्या हो रहा है उस को देखने नहीं जाते। मैं ने लिख कर के भी दिया, लेकिन कोई कार्यवाई नहीं हुई है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि उन्होंने अकाल क्षेत्र घोषित किया है। मालूम है कि अकाल क्षेत्र घोषित करने की जिम्मेदारियां क्या होती हैं। उन्होंने सारी जिम्मेदारियां ली हैं, लेकिन आप गांवों में जा कर पूछ लीजिये, जितना पहले काम हो रहा था, जब से उन की सरकार बनी है, वह सारा बन्द हो गया है।

चौथी बात यह है कि बिहार को टोटल रिलीफ अठारह करोड़ रु० का मिला है हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की तरफ से, जिसमें से 6 करोड़ लोन के रूप में मिला है। क्या आप को मालूम है कि उस में से खर्च कितना हुआ है? बिहार के सेक्रेटरी की तरफ से यह सूचना मिली है कि अप्रैल के तीसरे हफ्ते तक केवल 3 करोड़ 92 लाख रु० खर्च हुआ है। जो मिला है उस में से सिर्फ 3 करोड़ 92 लाख रु० खर्च हुआ है और यह चिल्ला चिल्ला कर कहते हैं कि कुछ मिलता नहीं है। मिलता है, लेकिन उस का इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है।

आप यहां पर लोन की बात कहते हैं। हरियाना और पंजाब को है वह लोन की बात

करते हैं। हम लोग चाहते थे कि जोन न रहें। लेकिन सब राज्यों ने मिल कर फैसला किया कि जोन नहीं टूटेंगे। तब हम को भी इस को मानना पड़ा। इस के बाद विरोधी दल के लोगों को जोन न रखने की वकालत करने का कोई हक नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मुझे जो वक्त दिया उस में काफी लोग बीच में बोलते रहे इसलिये कुछ वक्त खराब हुआ। परन्तु फिर भी आप ने जो वक्त दिया उस के लिये मैं आप की शुक्रगुजार हूं। आज यह लोग आह आह करते हैं लेकिन उन का बैलून फट चुका है।

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): After the speech of the hon. lady Member who has given so many figures. . .

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay Central South): I would submit that the priorities in regard to the calling of speakers should be observed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have noted that, but the regions also must be taken into consideration.

Shri S. A. Dange: He alone cannot speak for Kerala. We can also speak. On what grounds have you by-passed the rights of my hon. friend Shri A. B. Vajpayee and myself and others?

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): There should be some system.

Shri S. A. Dange: There is a priority established and that should be followed.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I have no objection if my hon. friend wants to speak before me.

Shri S. A. Dange: I have no objection to my hon. friend's speaking before me. I may tell him that. But I am talking about the system.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : आप ने उधर से दो माननीय सदस्यों को अलाऊ किया है बोलने के लिये। इधर से भी आप पहले दो अलाऊ कीजिये।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : आखिर कोई सिस्टम तो बनाना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have taken note of what has been said.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The situation is very serious and that has been admitted by both Government as well as the other parties here. It is also admitted that the situation is going to be more serious in the coming months. We have had debates on the food position or the food situation in the country a month ago, and today also we are having another discussion on the food situation in the country.

Why is the situation so serious, and why is this serious situation heading towards a crisis? It has already come to a crisis in some parts of the country. Where there is wholesale rationing, as for instance, in Kerala, there is breakdown of rationing. In Bengal, it is said that if foodgrains are not moved within the next two or three days, there will be a breakdown of the rationing system. As regards Bihar also, the position has been very well explained here.

I want to know whether it is a fact that there is enough at home. It may be that what is at home may not be as much as the people want. In this connection, I would like to refer to an article in *The Statesman* which has given certain figures and pointed out that there is enough at home:—

> "By the end of the Third Plan, our potential annual production of foodgrains had, according to the Planning Commission, reached 90 million tonnes, that is to say in

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

a year of normal rainfall, we would be producing that much in the country. Allowing 10 per cent seeds and another 10 per cent for wastage in fields, transport and storage, we are left with an annual availability of 72 million tonnes. This gives an average 14 ounces per day for a total estimated population of 500 million. If we convert the total population into adult consumption units, we get an average availability of 20 ounces per adult unit per day from the country's own production".

From the country's own production. Even if there is a dispute about it as regards 20 ounces, it should be least 14 ounces. But this is if there is a system of procuring marketable surplus and also equal distribution of the food. But as far as this aspect is concerned, the crisis is there and is continuing not because there is not much in the country but because what is there—which is enough to give 12 ounces or 14 ounces per adult—is not equally distributed after procurement. So this is the most important thing which is lacking. The situation cannot improve only unless Government changes its policy in this regard to see that whatever is produced in the country is procured and equally distributed.

As far as more production is concerned, that is another question. But whatever is produced in the country, if it is not procured and if there is no system of distribution, this crisis will continue. There are States that are deficit by 50 per cent, 30 per cent and 20 per cent. But if this aspect is not attended to properly, the crisis will certainly continue as it is continuing today. As long as Government does not change its present policy in this regard, certainly the crisis will continue.

The second point I want to emphasise is about the situation in certain States. As far as Kerala is concerned, it is 50 per cent deficit. Even if whatever is produced there is procured, there will be a 50 per cent deficit. Figures have been given by the Minister there. I quote this from the papers of the there. This was on the 14th of this month. The Minister has said:

> "Against a requirement of about 70,000 tonnes a month, Kerala received till today, the 14th of this month, only 14,000 tonnes, Andhra was to supply 3,800 tonnes but the receipt till May 13 only came to 7,591 tonnes. Arrivals from Madras were only 900 odd tonnes, against an allocation of 2,000 tonnes. Arrivals from overseas were also equally bad".

It is stated that the 'State Government was informed of the arrival of a ship with 10,000 tonnes, of which 5,000 tonnes would be allotted to Kerala'.

So the position in regard to Kerala is that as against what was promised last month by the Prime Minister when the Chief Minister came here, namely, 75,000 tonnes that were required, not even half had been given. The result is that in some places ration has not been given for 10 days and in other places for two weeks.

As far as West Bengal is concerned. I shall quote one of their Ministers. They have said that 75,000 tonnes of wheat and 15,000 tonnes of rice are what are required. But they have got only 19,000 tonnes of wheat.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): That was promised.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Out of what was promised, they got only 19,000 tonnes. The Minister has said that if food supplies are not rushed to the State, the rationing system in Calcutta and other industrial centres might break down. He also said that starvation deaths had been reported from Purulia, Bankura and

Malda districts. The State needed at least one lakh tons of wheat a month and 20,000 tons of rice. So, in West Bengal the position is that there is going to be a breakdown. I do not know whether it has already taken place, or will take place. Already there are starvation deaths in three or four districts.

17 hrs.

As far as Bihar is concerned, the position has been already explained. We also see the reports about the situation in U.P. and other places.

The responsibility of the Centre in the matter has already been admitted. Are they now going to say that the Centre has no responsibility in respect of States which have a deficit of 30 or 50 per cent? It is the responsibility of the Centre to send food to the States where the people have no food, where there is a deficit of 50 per cent even if everything is procured.

I met the Prime Minister and the Food Minister yesterday. He said: "What can we do? Burma said they would give, they did not give. And Andhra promised, and Andhra did not give." If that is so, I have only to request the Government to leave the responsibility to the States to get their requirements from wherever they can, giving them the necessary foreign exchange, because, after all, Bengal and Kerala, for instance, are earning foreign exchange.

Whatever the figures are, whatever our discussions, there is a reality, the people are starving today, the people are dying in the country. So, there will be a stop for discussions, adjournment motions and other things. People are moving today. Not only the people. We in Parliament will stop adjournment motions and other things, and we will see that something is done by which the Government understands, not by these things, by speeches, but by other things, that the situation in the country is not only serious, continuing to be serious, but is also very serious.

So, I want to say that the Government must take the responsibility, change its policy and see that whatever is decided upon, 14 or 12 ounces, the people are able to get in the affected States. The Centre and the States must work together and evolve a system of distribution by which what is produced in the country is shared by everybody. If the Centre cannot do it, let them get out, let somebody else take charge who can do it. If they say they are helpless, they cannot get food from outside, they cannot procure everything that is procured inside the country, let them get out and see whether any other people can do it, can let the people produce and eat.

I sit down by only giving a warning to the Government. As far as Kerala and Bengal and other States are concerned, we have repeatedly given this warning. It is said that the Government has no responsibility, when there is a fifty per cent deficit in rice, of giving rice to the States. what will happen? What will be the result of the whole policy that is followed to day? The situation will go to such an extent that the Government will not be able, by force or any other means, to ease the situation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Vajpayee.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: This side should also be allowed to speak. Should we go away from here and only they should remain here?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have at our disposal 2½ hours and I have already given twenty minutes to Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha.

श्री शिवनारायण: आपका यह क्या इंसाफ है ? क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि हम लोग सदन को छोड़ कर चले जायें ? हम यहां किस लिये आए हैं ?

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav (Baramati): At least one from this side and two from that side.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what I am following.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सारे देश का ध्यान इस विवाद की ओर लगा हुआ है ? लाखों लोग जिन्दगी और मौत के झूले में झूल रहे हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि यह सदन बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ खाद्य स्थिति पर विचार करेगा ।

मुझे खेद है कि खाद्य मंत्री के वक्तव्य में इस सच्चाई को मानने में इन्कार किया गया है कि अन्न के अभाव में कुछ लोग मरे हैं । उनका कहना है कि मरने वालों के सम्बन्ध में पुष्टि नहीं हुई है । इसलिये वह इस को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि यह शब्दों की कलाबाजी का समय नहीं है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अब तो आप की सरकारें वहां हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं जो कुछ कह रहा हूं वह दोनों पक्षों पर लागू होता है और अगर हम खाद्य के मामले में प्रदेश और दल के विचार से ऊपर नहीं उठेंगे तो लाखों लोगों को मौत के मुंह में समाने से नहीं रोका जा सकेगा ।

मैं अभी बिहार के दौरे पर गया था और अपने इस दौरे में मुझे ऐसे लोग मिले हैं जिन्होंने कहा है कि पन्द्रह दिन पहले उन के घर वाले अन्न के अभाव से मर गए हैं। खाद्य मंत्री महोदय किन आंकड़ों की बात करते हैं। लोग भूख से मरते हैं तो इसको मान लेना चाहिये । यह किसी एक सरकार के ऊपर नहीं बल्कि सारे देश के माथे पर कलंक है और कोई भी दल कोई भी प्रदेश इस की जिम्मेदारी से बच नहीं सकता है । तथ्यों पर परदा डालने से हम किसी उद्देश्य की सिद्धि नहीं कर सकते ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : क्या यहां का कोई मिनिस्टर भूखों मर रहा है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बिहार में कुछ लोगों को अकाल-क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया । उसके विरोध में कहा गया कि इस से संसार में हमारी प्रतिष्ठा को बट्टा लगेगा, इस से एक आतंक पैदा हो जायेगा ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जिस ने यह बात कही हो, माननीय सदस्य उसको यह बात कहें । यह यहां क्यों सुना रहे हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यहां बैठने वालों में से कुछ की तरफ से यह कहा गया था । मैंने मंत्री महोदय का नाम तो नहीं लिया है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : माननीय सदस्य का इशारा तो उसी तरफ है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : माननीय सदस्य इशारा क्यों समझते हैं । वह मेरे शब्दों को सुनें ।

यदि राज्य सरकारें इस बात की पुष्टि कर दें कि भूख से लोग मर रहे हैं तो फिर केन्द्रीय खाद्य मंत्री की स्थिति क्या होगी ? (व्यवधान)

श्री ह० ना० तिवारी : प्रदेश की रेस्पांसीबिलिटी क्या है ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ये लोग क्यों डिस्टर्ब कर रहे हैं ?

श्रीमती सावित्री सिन्हा : हम माननीय सदस्य की बात को सुनेंगे लेकिन उस तरफ जो लोग हल्ला मचाते हैं उन को भी कहिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमें इस कठोर सत्य को मान लेना चाहिये कि अन्न के अभाव में कुछ लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है और अगर परिस्थिति को सम्हाला नहीं गया, तो आने आने वाले दो तीन महीने बड़े पैमाने पर भुखमरी का दृश्य उपस्थित करेंगे ।

यह आरोप लगाया गया है—और खाद्य मंत्री महोदय को अभी उस का उत्तर देना बाकी है—कि केन्द्र से राज्यों को जितना अनाज एलाट किया गया है, उतना अनाज राज्यों को पहुंचा नहीं है । प्रश्न राज्यों की मांग का नहीं है बल्कि प्रश्न यह है कि उन की मांग का विचार कर के जितना अनाज केन्द्रीय सरकार ने देने का तय किया उतना अनाज उन राज्यों को नहीं मिलता ।

मंत्री महोदय ने इस बारे में जो कारण बताए हैं, उन में सच्चाई है । बर्मा से जिस मात्रा में चावल आना चाहिये था, वह नहीं आया । बम्बई और विशाखापत्तनम के बन्दरगाहों में हड़ताल हुई, जिसके कारण अनाज को जहाजों से उतार कर रेल में लादना मुश्किल हो गया । लेकिन इससे इस तथ्य को झुठलाया नहीं जा सकता है कि जितना अनाज देने का वादा किया गया था वह पूरा नहीं किया गया । यह भी बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है कि जिन राज्यों के साथ वादा-खिलाफी की गई है, उनमें अधिकांश में गैर कांग्रेसी सरकारें हैं । मैं इस प्रश्न को राजनीति रूप नहीं देना चाहता ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : दूसरे राज्यों के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने जानना ही नहीं चाहा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय बता दें ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : माननीय सदस्य को बगैर जाने हुए नहीं कहना चाहिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे तथ्यों की भी जानकारी है, मैं वही रखूंगा । अगर उन के पास दूसरे तथ्य हैं, अगर उनके पास अन्य राज्यों के बारे में भी आंकड़े हैं, तो वह उनको यहां पर रखें ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : माननीय सदस्य सुनी सुनाई बात कह रहे हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं सुनी सुनाई बात नहीं कह रहा हूं । वह स्वयं भी कोई अनुमान की बात नहीं करते हैं ।

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जितना अनाज सरकार के पास है, जितना अनाज निकट भविष्य में वह मंगा सकती है या एकत्र कर सकती है, उस अनाज का वितरण राज्यों में किस प्रकार किया जायेगा इसके बारे में केन्द्रीय खाद्य मंत्री और राज्यों के साथ मंत्रियों में मतभेद नहीं होना चाहिए । आम चुनाव के बाद नई सरकार बनी है, केन्द्र में नये खाद्य मंत्री नियुक्त हुए हैं, आठ राज्यों में गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें चल रही हैं मगर खाद्यान्न के मोर्चे पर किसी क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन का अभी तक सबूत नहीं मिला है, न वितरण में और न उत्पादन में ।

यह बात कही गई है—और मैं उसे दोहराना चाहता हूं—कि आज अमरीका से गेहूं लाना सरल है, मगर अधिकता वाले राज्य से कमी वाले राज्य में अन्न ले जाना कठिन है । एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में अनाज ले जाने पर रोक लगी हुई है । इस से मूल्यों में असमानता पैदा होती है । एक जगह उत्पादक के साथ न्याय नहीं होता है और दूसरी जगह उपभोक्ता के साथ अन्याय होता है । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ आंकड़े सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । मध्य प्रदेश एक राज्य है और उस राज्य में अनाज के मूल्यों में कितना अन्तर है ।

इन्दौर में गेहूं 75 रु० प्रति क्विंटल बिक रहा है लेकिन वही गेहूं सागर और जबलपुर में 150 रु० प्रति क्विंटल है । इन्दौर में चना 60 रु० प्रति क्विंटल और वही चना रायपुर में और रायगढ़ में 140 रु० प्रति

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

क्विंटल है। मैं यह समझने में असमर्थ हूं कि मोटे अनाज को सारे देश में लाने-ले-जाने पर लगे हुए प्रतिबन्ध क्यों नहीं हटाए जा सकते। अगर क्षेत्रीय प्रतिबन्धों को एक-दम समाप्त करना सम्भव न हो, क्योंकि राज्यों के हित इस मार्ग में बाधक हैं तो भी मोटे अनाज पर लगी हुई रोकें हटाई जानी चाहियें।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : माननीय सदस्य का दल कई सरकारों में है। क्या वह इस बारे में मदद करेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने कहा है कि यह पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : अगर वह सहायता करें, तो कोशिश की जा सकती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कोशिश की जानी चाहिए।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : पंजाब और हरियाणा में इनकी सरकारें हैं, लेकिन वे हमारी सहायता नहीं कर रही हैं। हम भूखों मर रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमारी सरकारें भी कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रही हैं।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : माननीय सदस्य जनसंघ के नेता हैं और हरियाणा और पंजाब में जनसंघ की सरकारें हैं। क्या हम श्री वाजपेयी से यह अनुरोध कर सकते हैं कि वह अपनी सरकारों से कहें कि वे जोनल सिस्टम के बारे में दूसरी तरह से सोचें, क्योंकि यू० पी०, हरियाणा और पंजाब का जो जोन था, हरियाणा और पंजाब ने उस को तोड़ कर सिंगल स्टेट जोन्स में कनवर्ट करवाया।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : उस में हिमाचल प्रदेश को भी मिला देना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस थोड़े से समय में मैं इन सब प्रश्नों का उत्तर कैसे दे सकता हूं।

मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि सब राज्यों को और सब राजनीतिक दलों को खाद्य के प्रश्न पर एक राष्ट्रीय नीति का निर्धारण करना होगा। आज अगर गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों के लिए मुश्किल हो गई है, तो इस लिए कि जब सब प्रदेशों में कांग्रेसी सरकारें थीं, तब उनका आचरण क्या था?

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : यह थोथी दलील है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ये अलग अलग जोन अभी नहीं बने हैं। ये पहले से चल रहे हैं।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : जब पंजाब में कांग्रेसी सरकार थी, तो हिमाचल प्रदेश के साथ एक जोन था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैसूर में बाजरा बड़ी मात्रा में पड़ा हुआ है। वहां के लोग खाने के लिए बाजरे को बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में काम में नहीं लाते हैं और वह बाजरा 50 या 55 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल बिक रहा है, लेकिन यू० पी० में बाजरा 125 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है, बिहार में 130 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है और दिल्ली में 98 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : पंजाब की बात कीजिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : राज्यों को, चाहे वहां कांग्रेसी सरकार है या गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार, इस बात के लिए तैयार करना होगा कि वे एक राष्ट्रीय खाद्य नीति का निर्धारण करें और उसको अमल में लायें।

मैं यह भी सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि अन्नोत्पादन का काम राज्यों पर छोड़ कर किसानों से गल्ले की खरीद और उसका वितरण केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए। फूड कारपोरेशन की शाखायें सभी राज्यों में कायम होनी चाहिए और किसानों से उचित मूल्य पर और उचित मात्रा में गल्ला खरीदने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। मैं जानता हूं कि पहले विरोधी दल प्रोक्यूरमेंट की आलोचना करते थे और आज कांग्रेसमैन प्रोक्यूरमेंट का विरोध कर रहे हैं।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : ठीक तो है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह ठीक नहीं है। इस से कठिनाई हल नहीं होगी। हमें किसानों और व्यापारियों से अपील करनी होगी। सब दल मिल कर यह काम अपने हाथ में लें। जब हम एक संकट-काल में से गुजर रहे हैं, दुनिया के सामने झोली फैला कर खड़े हैं, हम यह कह रहे हैं कि लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं, हम यह भी दोहरा रहे हैं कि लाखों लोगों के भूख से मरने का खतरा है, तो देश और राजनीतिक दलों को इस संकट की परिस्थिति के अनुरूप ऊपर उठना होगा। व्यापारियों और किसानों से अपील करनी होगी कि डेढ़-दो साल के खाने लायक गल्ला अपने पास रख कर बाकी का सारा गल्ला उचित मूल्य पर सरकारों को बेच दें। अगर अपीलें काम नहीं देंगी तो आचरण करना होगा। लेकिन आचरण तब तक संभव नहीं होगा जब तक राजनैतिक स्तर पर एक समझौता नहीं होगा कि खाद्यान्न की परिस्थिति का कोई अपने स्वार्थ के लिए लाभ नहीं उठायेगा। इसके लिए पहले कांग्रेस दल को करनी होगी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like to get guidance from the House. We have 3½ hours allotted for this. There are several hon. Members from the Opposition who have submitted adjournment motions. Even if I were to give them some time and allow some speakers from this side also to speak, it would be extremely difficult to manage within the time. Nobody adheres to the rule of ten minutes. So what is to be done.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Sir, this debate has to conclude today. Two hours were allotted, one hour for the opposition and one hour for this side. Later on it was extended by half-an-hour. But the practice is to conclude the debate on the day itself. So we have to conclude it today even if we are to sit till 7.00.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, so far, whenever we have taken up adjournment motions, from the Congress side except the Minister who intervenes other do not speak and only Opposition members are given chance to speak, because an adjournment motion is moved by the Opposition and the reply comes from the Government. But here I find a departure being made and you want to divide the time half and half as is done in any other discussion.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The motion is moved by the Opposition and the Minister will reply, but on that ground Members on this side must not be made to suffer.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I want to draw your attention to rule 62 of the Rules of Procedure. It says:

> "The Speaker may, if he is satisfied that there has been adequate debate, put the question at 18:30 hours or at such other hour not being less than two hours and thirty minutes from the time of commencement of the debate."

Therefore, Sir, I would request you to increase it by half-an-hour and we may sit till 7.00 today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will see—Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह सही है कि बिहार में सूखे की वजह से

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

अन्न की कमी हुई है जिस को हमारे केन्द्रीय मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है और दूसरी बात यह है कि इन कठिनाइयों के बावजूद भी यह हमारी नान-कांग्रेसी सरकार जो बिहार में है इन्होंने कुछ एरिया को फेमिन एरिया डिक्लेयर किया है बाद में कुछ स्केर्यासिटी एरिया डिक्लेयर किया। वहां पर जिस दल का मंत्री है जिस जगह से आता है जिसका पुल है वही एरिया वहां फेमिन और स्केर्यासिटी एरिया डिक्लेयर होता है। मेरे जिले का केवल एक स्टेट मिनिस्टर है उसकी चलती नहीं है तो मेरे जिले को फेमिन या स्केर्यासिटी एरिया डिक्लेयर नहीं किया गया है।.. (व्यवधान).....मेरे जिले के अपोजीशन में मिश्रा जी है उन से पूछिये। मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं। बिहार में इस के मंत्री श्री कपिल देव सिंह है। उन्होंने हमारे पास चिट्ठी लिखी मैंने उस का जवाब लिखा और पूछा कि आप का यह डिक्लेयर करने का क्राइटीरिया क्या है किस क्राइटीरिया पर आपने फेमिन एरिया और स्केर्यासिटी एरिया डिक्लेयर किया है, और हमारे जिले का खास तौर से हमारे क्षेत्र का जहू टोला पताही का पल्टू महरा भूख से मर गया मैंने डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट को लिख कर दिया कुछ सुनवाई नहीं हुई। मैंने जगजीवन बाबू को खत लिखा है। लेकिन वहां से जवाब नहीं आया है। मैंने यह पूछा उनसे कि जो केन्द्र से अनाज आपको मिलता है वह किस जिले में कितना आप बटवारा करते हैं? आज तक उसका जवाब उन्होंने नहीं दिया। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इसका कारण क्या है? वहां होता क्या है? एक पार्टी का मेम्बर या मिनिस्टर किसी जिले में जायेगा तो उस के दूसरे दिन फिर दूसरी पार्टी का जायेगा तीसरे दिन तीसरी पार्टी का जायगा। वहां छीनाझपटी हो रही है कि कहां किस पार्टी का प्रभाव ज्यादा बढ़ता है? उनको आफिस के काम से कोई मतलब ही नहीं।

श्री दीनेश शर्मा : आप कांग्रेस के चश्मे से बिहार सरकार को देख रहे हैं...

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इन के अन्दर घबराहट है। एक कोई जाता है तो दूसरे को घबराहट हो जाती है कि कहीं हमारा प्रभाव न कम हो जाय तो वह भी जाता है। यह घबराहट इन को रहती है कि कहीं हमारा प्रभाव चला न जाय कहीं मिनिस्ट्री न गिर जाय। तो इस चक्कर में लगे हैं और दफ्तर का काम करते नहीं। कोई पार्टीबाजी में कोई किसी काम में लगा हुआ है ... (व्यवधान) ...

यह जो रिपोर्ट मंत्री जी ने दी है उसमें प्रदेश का कहना है कि भुखमरी है। यह लोग कहते है कि भुखमरी को छिपाना नहीं है तो कम से कम केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिख कर भेजते कि फलां फलां इलाके में इतनी भुखमरी हो रही है। यह नहीं लिखते हैं। यह लिख देते है कि भुखमरी हो गई। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार को जो पर्चा मिला है उस में कहीं नहीं लिखा है कि किस इलाके में कौन भुखमरी से मर गया। यह सही बात है कि तकलीफ है। लेकिन तीन महीने से गवर्नमेंट है इन्होंने क्या किया? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कितने कुएं खुदवाये? मधुआ एक अनाज हमारे यहां होता है। यदि पानी मिल जाय तो शीघ्र हो जाता है पर पानी का प्रबन्ध नहीं कर रहे है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जो आपने पांच साल में किया वह उन्होंने दो महीने में किया।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : वहां के मिनिस्टरों का काम यह है कि अपनी पार्टी की मीटिंगों में जायें और दूसरा कोई काम नहीं है। अब मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि पानी की कमी है। कितने कुएं खुदवाये? हमारे

कांग्रेसी सरकार ने हाथ के हाथ 30 रुपये देकर कुछ कूपें तो उसने खुदवायें ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सब पैसा खा गये । कांग्रेसियों ने सब पैसे खा लिये ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इन लोगों की गवर्नमेंट ऐसी आई कि यह कागज भी खा रहे हैं ।

अभी 13 तारीख को मैं हवाई जहाज से जा रहा था तो हवाई जहाज में मैंने महामाया बाबू से जो बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं उन से पूछा कि आप ने मालगुजारी माफ करदी, स्कूल की फीस माफ करदी, इरीगेशन का चार्ज माफ कर दिया, यह सब माफ कर दिया गवर्नमेंट कैसे चलेगी तो उन्होंने कहा कि कर्पूरी ठाकुर से पूछिये : मैंने कहा कि चीफ मिनिस्टर आप हैं तो उन्होंने कहा कि मेरी हालत तो आप जानते हैं । अगर महामाया बाबू यह कह दें कि विभूति मिश्र गलत कहता है तो आप मुझे यहां से निकाल दें । इनका यह हाल है । इनकी गवर्नमेंट की हालत में बताता हूं कि किसी को कुछ पता नहीं है कि कहां कौन आ रहा है कौन जा रहा है क्या हो रहा है ?

Shri Yogendra Sharma: On a point of order, Sir. Are we discussing any adjournment motion or no-confidence motion against the Bihar Ministry or against the Central Ministry?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The starvation is due to mal-administration of the Bihar Government and the mismanagement of the Bihar Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are discussing and adjournment motion and no doubt, that involves an element of censure. The hon. Member was pointing out that there was no justification whatsoever for bringing forward this motion on this ground. He has every right to say that.

Shri Yogendra Sharma: Then, he will get it back.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Shri Yogendra Sharma: That is all right then.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उनके यहां सरकार नहीं चलती और हमारे श्री वाजपेयी कहते हैं कि प्रोक्योरमेंट होना चाहिये ।

Shri Dhireswar Kalita (Gauhati): This is a motion against Bihar Govt.?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may please resume his seat.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : श्री वाजपेयी कह रहे थे कि कह गये थे । श्री वाजपेयी की पार्टी जन संघ की पार्टी है । जन संघ की पार्टी छोटे छोटे बनियों की पार्टी है । उन्हीं बनियों के पास गल्ला है । श्री वाजपेयी की हिम्मत नहीं है कि बिहार में हमारे जिले में चलें और कहें कि प्रोक्योरमेंट किया जाये । जिन छोटे छोटे बनियों के हाथ में अन्न है उन से वह लेने वाले नहीं हैं । अगर वह स्ट्रेटफार्वर्ड आदमी हैं तो मैं उन को चैलेन्ज करता हूं कि जन संघ के जिन छोटे छोटे बनियों के हाथ में गल्ला है उन के सम्बन्ध में स्टेटमेंट दें कि उन से गल्ला लिया जाये । बिहार में गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार है । अगर वहां छोटे छोटे बनियों से अन्न निकाला जाये तो हम काफी अधिक अन्न पा सकते हैं . . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बड़े बड़े किसानों के घर में आप के जिले में हजारों मन धान जमा है । उसको पहले निकालिये ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : वहां से अन्न निकलने वाला नहीं है । वहां आप की सरकार है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : बड़े किसानों के लिये भी कहता हूं । हमारे एक चीफ मिनिस्टर श्री कृष्ण वल्लभ सहाय ने कहा था कि प्रोक्योरमेंट होना चाहिये और लेवी

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

आर्डर भी लागू किया । लेकिन जब नई सरकार आई तो उस ने उस को रोक दिया । इस पर बिहार सरकार का न जाने कितना पैसा खर्च हो चुका है । मैं नहीं कहता कि बड़े बनियों से न लिया जाये, लेकिन छोटे बनियों से श्री बाजपेयी लेने के लिये तयार नहीं हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : उन के घर में कितना अनाज है वह बतलायें । मैं अपना घर दिखलाने के लिये तैयार हूं । मैं श्री विभूति मिश्र को चुनौती देता हूं कि वह अपने घर की तलाशी दिलवायें कि कितना धान उन्होंने रखा है । वह खुद बड़े किसान हैं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आप ट्रेन में मेरे साथ चलें तो मैं आप को दिखला दूंगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : वहां कितने लोगों के पास अनाज है इस को वह बतलायें । चुनौती देने से पहले वह अपने गरेबान में मुंह डाल कर देखें ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह कहते हैं कि अन्न नहीं पहुंचता । यह लोग बम्बई और विशाखापटनम में हड़ताल कराते हैं । कलकत्ता में घेराव कराते हैं । जब बम्बई और विशाखापटनम में हड़ताल करायेंगे और कलकत्ता में घेराव करायेंगे तो अनाज कैसे आयेगा । इस समय उन की सरकार है । उस सरकार का काम है कि वह प्रबन्ध करे । जो कुछ माल और सप्लू है उस को बांट कर खायें । लेकिन यह लोग राजनीति में पड़ जाते हैं । उन के मन में आता है कि केन्द्रीय गवर्नमेंट हमारे हाथ में है, उनके हाथ में कैसे आये । केन्द्रीय गवर्नमेंट उन के हाथ में आने वाली नहीं है । जिन कांग्रेसवालों की बदौलत उन की सरकार कायम हुई है, वही उस को खत्म करेंगे । जो ब्राह्मण विवाह कराता है वही श्राद्ध भी कराता है । वही कांग्रेस वाले आप को खत्म कर देंगे । प्रेजिडेंट के एलेक्शन में आप ने देखा कि जो कांग्रेसी डिवाइडेड थे वह यूनाइट हो कर जीते ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अभी श्राद्ध करने की आदत आप की गई नहीं ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : हमारे श्री यादव घबरा रहे हैं । वह मोटर के जरिये, हवाई जहाज के जरिये जायेंगे, वहां रुकेंगे नहीं । वहां रुक कर यह नहीं देखेंगे कि किस को खाना मिलता है किस को नहीं । वहां जा कर दस बीस रोज रहें । यह नहीं कि अखबार में रिपोर्ट दे दी कि फलाने फलाने आदमी ने दौरा किया और देखा कि वहां गल्ला नहीं है । इस का नतीजा तो यही हुआ कि जो वहां पर गल्ला था उस में से भी सेर आधा सेर खा कर चले आये । देने के बजाय वहां का गल्ला खा कर चले आये ।

आज हम देखते हैं कि दूध का बटवारा हो रहा है । जो दूध का बटवारा स्कूलों में हो रहा है उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं शिक्षकों से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह विद्यार्थियों को इम्मारेलिटी न सिखायें । वहां पर उस की चोरी हो रही है । उन को चाहिये कि हमारी अगली जेनरेशन को ईमानदार बनायें ।

Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham: The name of Visakhapatnam has been brought. I come from Visakhapatnam. The hon. Member was referring to.....

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या यह स्पीच दे रहे हैं ?

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: I am not making a speech.

श्री शिव नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उधर से इतने माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे हैं और

को चाहते हैं कहते हैं। हम को भी तो मौका मिलना चाहिये अपनी बात कहने का :

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: I am not making a speech but I only want to clarify one thing. The name of Visakhapatnam has been brought in. I come from Visakhapatnam. My hon. friend was good enough to refer to the carrying on of strikes at Visakhapatnam and another place. But I may point out that the Visakhapatnam dock labour is under the management of the INTUC and not the other trade unions.

Shri S. A. Dange: So long, the question of famine has been discussed only in terms of whether the promised quantity of foodgrains has reached the States of Bihar, Bengal and Kerala or not. But I want to state that the problem is not limited to that question only. The question of reaching the promised quantity is a question of immediate relief. But when the Food Minister has made a statement here, he has not confined himself only to that question but has tried to incorporate such factors as would help the Congress Government to shed off responsibility for the famine that has come about in the States. Therefore, I want to mention one or two points in this connection.

First, I would deal with the general policy which has led to the famine. That is not confined to the question of strikes or to the question of breeding high-yielding crops and so on. When there was ample production in the country and when Shri C. Subramaniam was the Food Minister, the prices did rise and scarcity existed. Was it connected with production? It was not connected with production. It was connected with a certain financial policy pursued by the Congress Party which it did not want to change and which even now it does not wish to change. Who is the main financier of the blackmarket hoarding that leads to scarcity even in times of high crops and leads to famine conditions when the crop is not a full crop? Unless that problem is tackled by the Congress Party which has got the source of power at the Centre, and which has got the real monopoly of finance in its hands, this problem of scarcity and famine cannot be resolved. Therefore, my proposition is that unless the sources of finance are attacked and dried up and are not allowed to reach the hoarders, this problem cannot be solved. Now, in famine conditions, that aspect of the problem is being utilised by the Congress leadership to harass these Ministries which are non-Congress Ministries. That is the point that I would like to submit.

For example, when relief had got to be given and when Bihar had to be declared a famine relief area, what was the policy statement of the Centre? It was that 'It is your responsibility if you have declared it a famine area; if you require more money for that, we are not going to give you money; the Centre may not give you assistance'. Again, if Madras sells rice at a lower price at one rupee per Madras measure, we find that it is the DMK's sin and, therefore, the Centre has no responsibility to give them subsidy. Again, if Bengal requires more money, the Centre says that they should look after that themselves. What kind of attitude is this? This attitude is the attitude of a Centre party having the monopoly of finance and trying to bring down these Ministries to their knees because they do not belong to their party. Is that attitude correct? That is my question

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore): May I know from the hon. Member whether the Central Government had paid to the Congress Ministries over and above what was paid by way of subsidy and other assistance to the non-Congress Ministries?

An hon. Member: What about Kashmir?

Shri S. A. Dange: Famine was declared after the Congress Ministries were thrown out. It is the habit of the Congress to say when a man dies of starvation that it is due to malnutrition. Naturally, when the Bihar Government came in, they found out that malnutrition was not malnutrition at all, but it was real starvation and so, famine had to be declared.

So, my point is that the Central Government has no right to say whether they would give or not give money. The Money does not belong to the Central Government. The people are in the States and they realise money from the people as a whole and they are bound to shell out the money that is required for the States in order to administer relief.

Therefore, this policy is adopted by the Finance Minister with a view to making these Governments unpopular. There is already talk, 'let them become unpopular because of scarcity and famine; then the Congress Party will start a counter—*gherao* and them we shall pull them down and achieve our objective'. Therefore, famine and scarcity are being made a pawn in this game of partisan politics by certain gentlemen of the Congress Party. I hope the Congress people will resist this tactic and restrain their Ministers from applying this policy.

In Bihar, for example, for 50 or 100 years, under the famine code there used to be paid one rupee or something like a pittance as wage for doing hard manual work. When the Bihar Government raised the wage for such hard manual work and required more money for relief, is it right on the part of Shri Morarji Desai to say, 'It is your affair, your funeral. You find the money. We are not going to give you'. Who are these 'we' and whose money is it?—we would like to know. The money is people's money, it is neither Centre's money nor the Finance Ministry's money.

Therefore, this policy is certainly a partisan policy of trying to utilise discontent round the food question in toppling a certain Government or in not allowing it to function. I know the case of Bihar and I have cited it. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha may not know. We have been to Bihar and have had a look at things.

Another thing. There was mention of BDOs in distributing relief. May I tell you that these BDOs are partisan men appointed by the Congress Ministry? They have got instructions from their leaders to sabotage the distribution of relief. I can produce papers. They can refer to the Bihar Government to find out whether this is a fact or not (*Interruptions*).

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): They have changed their loyalty overnight.

Shri S. A. Dange: The BDOs, not being exactly Congress members, have not changed loyalty overnight. They are still being lured with promises that 'in a few days, the Ministry will fall and we will be back with you'. This is the policy adopted towards the BDOs.

On the question of distribution of relief, it is being done by district magistrates and certain other officials. We had tried to set aside certain ICS officers, certain district magistrates and certain officials who have been harassing popular movements in Bihar, in Bengal and in Kerala. Who is obstructing the removal of this officialdom? It is the local Congress leaders aided by certain powers which the Central Government possesses over

the question of removal of officers. Will Government here help in removing these officers? They will not.

Now the question came about electricity. May I tell you that Shri Chandrasekhar Singh took immediate steps, and to do what. The Gandak project was initiated by the Congress Ministry in North Bihar, but all the engineers were sitting in Patna, the executive engineers and the others round Shri K. B. Sahai and his Congress Ministry. The new Government investigated and they told them 'You have to go to the project area. This is not the place where you have got to do engineering work'. They got dissatisfied, and they are being sheltered by certain Congress leaders. Will you change that? We cannot conceal the fact of a contractor who had been paid Rs. 66 lakhs and nothing was being done by him. Corruption existed and now the contractor is being sacked.

Supply of irrigation and electricity is an immediate problem. Then comes the question of tube wells. There is a paper in Patna which has published three artic'es, giving a report of Congressmen themselves, about how tubewells were sunk on paper, how money was paid and how it was lost on paper. Was that our doing?

There have been these instances. Why not acknowledge them, if you wish to cleanse yourselves and cleanse your administration? Why not admit these shortcomings straight-forwardly and co-operate with the Government there?

Therefore, my proposition is that this question of famine relief, the question of giving relief, financial relief, to the Bihar Government, the Bengal Government, the Kerala Government, the DMK Government shou'd not be treated as a question of party politics.

11.45 hrs.

[SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA in the Chair]

The Government of India must shell out the money that is required for subsidising rice to the DMK Government, for more relief to Bihar, Bengal and Kerala and other places, and thereby help to overcome this spectre of famine which is already there.

We, for example, in the famine area and in these States ask that the poor peasant be given relief from land revenue. When the Finance Minister visited Bihar, he said that land revenue was the most time-honoured, tested system of taxation and could not be abolished. This fundamental principle was thrown against the Bihar Government, and they were told that if they give relief in land revenue to the poor peasant, it was their doing, he was not going to give subsidy. Are you going to support that? What kind of principles are these? Is Mr. Morarji Desai the high priest of finance in this country, to say that land revenue is a time-honoured, tested system of taxation? The land revenue system is finished in countries where capital production has entered agriculture. It is an old system, it may have been valid in the days of Dushyanta, but not in the days of Morarji Desai, whether Sakunta'a is there or is not does not matter.

Therefore, why are we not giving up this system? If you do not give relief to the poor peasant just now he cannot go properly into cultivation and overcome the effects of famine. Therefore, the land revenue system, the question of subsidy, the question of getting money from the Centre etc., are highly serious questions, but they are being treated in a political, partisan manner.

I do not want to limit myself to the question, whether 75,000 tons

[Shri S. A. Dange]

were demanded and only 40,000 tons reached or not. That is side-tracking the issue. Famine is a total phenomenon arising out of the policies they have followed, which they do not wish to change even now. Banks are advancing money in the name of food trade. Sometimes they restrict, and then they advance. About Rs. 150 crores will be flowing in the market in the next session, enabling the traders to corner the stocks. Unless central procurement as a whole is taken up, unless advance given to the traders is dried up by taking over private banking into State hands, unless the land revenue system, where the receipts are less than the cost of realising the land revenue, is totally changed, there can be no solution even to the existing famine or the question of growing crops in future.

17.49 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

High yielding crops and varieties are being talked about, but where is the capital for the peasant to do these things? Because he has no capital, there come up Birla farms in Punjab and some other farms in other places. In order to kill the peasant, not to give him any incentive, you find an escape to building commercial and capitalist farms on a large scale which will ruin the peasantry. Therefore, are these policies being supported by the Congress Party? Why do they support them, if they are really on the side of the farmers?

Again, the question of strikes is mentioned here. Let me tell you that it has always been our policy that whenever we declare our strikes in the docks where food ships are to be unloaded, for that period of time the strike is held back. That has been done in Bombay and other places. We always agree to unload food ships even if there is a strike notice or a strike pending, and resume our strike on other ships, we do not obstruct the unloading of food. This is a standing offer from all dock unions, which are not mine. Let me tell you, the Bombay union is not mine, nor Visakapatnam, but the Bombay union, which is dominated by the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, has already offered, since a long time, even in Mr. Subramaniam's time, to unloaded food ships. Therefore, it is no use giving these excuses for not rendering immediate relief.

Coming to the conclusion, provision of purchasing power for the people in the scarcity affected areas is very important. Therefore the power to purchase at a higher rate requires higher wages at the bottom. For the hard manual labour this was done in Bihar. You are refusing them relief money. How do you reconcile this?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: Who is refusing relief money?

Shri S. A. Dange: There is a statement made by your Finance Minister. Read the statement. You can ask him to contradict it, I shall be satisfied. If you say that you will give the relief that is demanded, then we do not have any quarrel on that question. But the statement of the Finance Minister stands. He has said that if there is land revenue abolition, they will not be given money. He has also said so about higher wages and the distribution of more money. It is not only a question of 75,000 tons or 45,000 tons. It is the totality of the policy which we are discussing. Therefore, the Food Minister should deal not only with the question of wagons coming and going but also with the other serious problems. Of course, this is also a serious problem; immediate relief is a serious problem. But at the same time, the problem cannot be solved only by mentioning the number of wagons. So, I would like the Congress Ministry, not only the Food Minister, to make a pro-

per and positive statement on the subject and not limit themselves to the question of supplies of wagons. I would also like them not to play party politics in this matter. If they wish to do that, let me assure them that we are going to deal with that problem also; we are not going to be frightened by your statement that you are not going to give more finances. We are going to *gherao* you throughout the country and see that the popular policy of the peasant and the working class is carried out. It is not a question of individual grievances or individual vengeance against this Minister or that Committee. If certain Congressmen—I am not saying the Congress Party as a whole—think that because of the unpopularity due to famine we are going to crash, let me assure them that if we are going to crash, we will crash on your heads and sink you first before we sink. So, let us not play that game. Neither the condemnation of *gheraos* nor the adoption of lines which you are following is going to help you, let me submit, it is not going to help you because these seven States are going to be fourteen and ultimately the one here is going to be zero. This is the trend of the democratic revolution that is taking place in the country. I would request the Congress to understand that. If they fight against this current, they will only ruin themselves and bring more miseries to the people; they cannot ruin the country because the people are far more powerful and superior to any party in this country; they have their own line of approach and their own judgment and their own solutions. Bihar, Bengal and Kerala are going to follow their own line of action and they are going to unhoard the stocks, whether anybody protects a hoarder or not. A hoarder will be *gheraoed*, a bad capitalist will be *gheraoed* and a bad political leader or a bad minister will be *gheraoed*. That is the line which democracy in this country is going to follow in order to realise its aims. I would like them to fall in line with that and see the signs of times.

Shri Sant Bux Singh (Fatehpur): Sir, I am grateful to the Opposition for having provided an occasion to some of us to speak about starvation. The adjournment motion was moved because of starvation deaths but little has been said about the actual situation. In some parts from where we come, the situation is critical and therefore, I would request the hon. Members on the other side to bear with me a little as I want to place certain facts before this House. If I am not even given a hearing in this House, I will feel that in spite of the fact that I have the honour to belong to the most solemn Assembly of this country, we face a situation today where people are dying and there is no one to hear my voice.

I will not give statistics because the hon. Members of the Opposition will not take statistics from anyone except the Food Minister. The hon. Food Minister will go into these statistics. But I would like to quote from something that the Food Minister of the State of Uttar Pradesh the State which I come from,—has said, and which is reported in the papers today: that he was quite satisfied about the adequate allocation of foodgrains to the State.

In this context, I wish to draw the attention of this House, as far as my voice will carry me, to a place I know about. These are not statistics but these are facts. In between Allahabad and Kanpur, there is a small district called Fatehpur which I have the honour to represent, and the Food Minister of Uttar Pradesh—I hope Mr. Dange, Prof. Mukerjee and Mr. Gopalan will approve of him—happens to be a Marxist, happens to belong to the Communist party. Mr. Dange waxed eloquent about cases of starvation deaths, and deaths from malnutrition, but in Fatehpur, a God-forsaken town, where there is not even a Government tubewell, where there is no single

[Shri Sant Bux Singh]

test work and which lies between Banda and Allahabad, which have been declared a drought-stricken area, people are dying. A party of pressmen consisting of the most respectable pressmen in this country—the *Statesman*, PTI, UNI, the *Indian Express*, the *Patrika* and the *Leader*—reported that villagers in hundreds came and spoke to them; about 24 people having died, because of their not having got any food, because of there being no provision; and what did the Marxist, dialectical Food Minister do? He came out with a statement saying that a Member of Parliament had indulged in political blackmail. At least we used to accept malnutrition as a fact, but that dialectician, once one talked about starvation, once the respectable members of the press saw these things, that hon. Minister stifled our voice, and when five members of the Assembly constituencies plus myself met the hon. Food Minister of Uttar Pradesh, he was not prepared to listen. I challenged him—and I repeat that challenge in this House—that if starvation deaths did not take place in Fatehpur I would resign my seat. The Food Minister said that he would do likewise if what he said proved wrong. And yet, till this day—(*Interruption*)—please listen to me, because it is a matter of life and death of a number of people and not a matter of my speech at all; there are a number of people dying, and there is nobody who is prepared to listen. The hon. Food Minister of Uttar Pradesh, a dialectician, a Marxist, a Communist, agreed that he would resign his seat. Three weeks have passed; people are dying and no judicial enquiry has been instituted till this day. It is not my statement alone, but also that of Major Ranjit Singh who happens to be a Jan Sangh member and Mr. Shashibhushan who happens to be a member of the Praja Socialist party; they came to Fatehpur and gave a statement saying that people were living on leaves, *kaitha* and *bel*, and till this day nothing has been done. More than that, I will quote from the speeches of these two hon. Members of the Opposition whom I have named; they said that a reign of coercion, a reign of terror was prevailing. The district authorities were going round, trying to prevent people from stating the facts to the Minister. Only the other day, I was in a village called Garha where four thousand to five thousand people had collected; it amazed me to see that people of the ages of 60 and 70 were undergoing sterilization and vasectomy operations so that they could get Rs. 10 in order to live. This is the situation that prevails there. I am glad Mr. Vajpayee said that food should not be treated as a political problem. He talks about inter-zonal movement, but forgets that in a State like the UP where his party forms the largest component of the Government, foodgrains are not allowed to move from one district to another. So many of us on this side of the House would share the opinion of Mr. Banerjee about going in for state trading in foodgrains, but the first people to oppose this would be the hon. members of the Swatantra Party, and the hon. followers of Mr. Vajpayee. Being a gentleman who lives in the city, Mr. Banerjee did not talk about the food problem; he was talking about sugar problem, whereas we are facing the problem of food. He likes to call the Food Minister the Minister for PL 480. The minister should not get foodgrains from outside; he should not interfere with what happens in the States; God Knows where he can produce all the foodgrains that are necessary!

12 hrs.

Mr. Dange talked about *gheraos*. Let him remember that *gheraos* will not only be confined to Congress ministers, but will be extended to all traitors, to all people who

oppress and who deal in death. I hope through Mr. Dange, Mr. Mukerjee and Mr. Gopalan, the Food Minister of UP will institute a judicial enquiry, not a magisterial enquiry, which will show that people are dying. We cannot prevent all the ills that prevail in this country. But we should not skip over them and conceal them, because in a month or two, once the people have eaten whatever has been produced, there will be deaths in large numbers. Now we debate about malnutrition and starvation. But in a month or two we will be discussing and witnessing worse things. Therefore, I hope instead of all the polemics that are carried on in this House, some members will listen to their conscience and in their kindness make at least the Government of UP hear the death voices of the people of Fatehpur.

Some hon. members rose—

Mr. Speaker: There is only half an hour more.

Shri Rajaram (Salem): None from DMK has been called.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप समय एक घंटा बढ़ा दीजिए । विरोधी दलों को मौका तो मिलना चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: It is not a full discussion. It is an adjournment motion for which there is a fixed time. I have no objection to extending it by 15 or 20 minutes, but we cannot go on beyond 7 o'clock. How much time does the Minister require?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: About 20 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I will call Mr. Rajaram and then the Minister will reply.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या यह अन्तिम विरोधी दल के सदस्य बोल रहे हैं । कम से कम हर एक विरोधी दल को बोलने का मौका तो मिलना चाहिये । अभी श्री द्विवेदी और मुझे को बोलना है ।

An hon. Member: Not beyond 6.30.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see.

एक माननीय सदस्य : वाद विवाद को ढाई घंटे से अधिक नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । आप ढाई घंटे से ज्यादा तो बढ़ा सकते हैं । इस से कम नहीं होना चाहिये ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The difficulty has arisen because generally on adjournment motions the procedure we have followed is that the time is not divided equally, as you ruled today. Notices of adjournment motions are tabled by Members of the Opposition and the Minister intervenes to reply. One or two speakers from the Congress Party are allowed to participate in the debate. But here, as a result of the decision taken, hon. Members on this side who have actually tabled adjournment motions have been deprived of an opportunity to participate in the debate. Therefore, Sir, it will be necessary for you to extend the time so that at least those of us who have tabled adjournment motions get a chance. Otherwise an adjournment motion will lose all its significance.

Mr. Speaker: We wanted to have a two-day food debate, because the problem is so acute and everybody would like to say a few words on that about his area or State. But, unfortunately, it has been moved as an adjournment motion. It is not a question of my willing to extend the time by 15 or 20 minutes; it will naturally be extended to that extent. But even then there must be some limit. If I allow the whole House, everybody, to speak, it will take two days or more. Adjournment motions cannot go on for two days.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Even on very important adjournment

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]
motions we have sometimes spoken only for seven minutes. If you had limited the time from the very beginning everybody would have got a chance to speak.

Shri Samar Guha (Contai): Sir, am I to take it that no other Member will be allowed to speak on behalf of the Opposition. I have tabled an adjournment motion. I want to know it specifically.

Mr. Speaker: Nothing can be said specifically. 2½ hours is the time allowed. We will see. Now I call Shri Rajaram.

Shri Rajaram (Selam): Sir, we are now discussing the food situation in Bihar, Kerala and other parts of the country. I want to confine my remarks to the State of Madras. We have been discussing the food problem in this House for the past ten years or more. The present Food Minister, the ex-Food Minister, the ex-ex-Food Minister, all have come forward with statements, hereafter we are going to give more incentives to the agriculturists and all that. Even the late Prime Minister has said like that in this House. But none has turned to the agricultural side because by the policy that has been followed the Government has allotted a lot of money in the three Five Year Plans to the industrialists. The result is that we are now faced with the report of the Monopolies Commission. The real fact is, because the Congress Party, which has ruled this country for the past 20 years, has all along been supported by the industrialists in this country, because this Party used to take money from them to conduct the elections, they in turn give money to the industrialists alone and they have ignored agriculture and irrigation completely. Because of that the country is now facing a big crisis.

As far as Madras State is concerned, the ex-Chief Minister, Shri Bhaktavatsalam, left only 500 tons of rice in the godowns of Madras, which is enough only for a single day. He was kind enough to hand over such a big Ministry to us, to the DMK Party, to run and rule over the State in a fine way with only 500 tons of rice in the godowns. After that, within 15 days, our State Food Minister, Shri Mathiazhakan, immediately ordered procurement and got 15,000 tons of rice for Madras City alone. Within a short period of 70 days the Madras Government has procured 3.5 lakh tons. Do you know how this procurement has taken place? Rice was there. It was lying idle with the hoarders. Most of them are Congressmen. Do not think I am blaming you. This was a statement made by an ex-parliamentarian and now Leader of the Opposition there, Shri Karuthiruman. On the floor of the Madras legislature, the other day, he said: "Do not harass the Congress people in the name of procurement." This is what he said. Through that, it denotes that the Congressmen hoarded so much of rice in that part of the country and our Government brought it out in the open. Our Government there has safeguarded the interests of our people there. We are doing procurement work. Here, let me give you a fine example, to you Congressmen who are here. Your ex-Chief Minister, 64 year old man, Shri Bhaktavatsalam, has come out in a public meeting advising agriculturists to grow more sugarcane and not to grow more paddy. That is the mentality of the Congressmen and that too of the ex-Chief Minister of the Madras State. Is it not shameful on the part of the Congress Party to say that? When we wanted to feed the people of the Madras State, when the State Minister of Food wanted to safeguard the interests of the agriculturists and the down-trodden people, the ex-Chief Minister of Madras came forward with a statement publicly advising agriculturists to grow more sugarcane and not paddy. That is

how the mind of the Congressmen works.

Now, in the past five years, after the last General Elections were over, our party had conducted satyagrah to put down the price level. Our Chief Minister, Mr. Annadurai, the Food Minister, Shri Mathiazhakan, the Industries Minister, Shri Nedunchezhian, the P.W.D. Minister, Shri Karunanidhi and thousands of others have been arrested by you people for the single reason that they have conducted a satyagrah to put down the price level. Immediately after coming to power, the D.M.K. Party decided to bring down the price level of rice We have assured our people rice at the rate of a rupee per measure. By that way, we are losing nearly Rs. 8 crores. Our Chief Minister, Mr. Annadurai, wanted a subsidy from the Central Government. But that is not forthcoming. The Central Government is giving three kinds of loans. One is relief loan for cyclones and floods. Shri Morarji Desai has given Rs. 2 crores as loan for that Gold Control Act. This is a bitter pill which has been swallowed by the poor people of this country because of Shri Morarji Desai's false policy. We have taken Rs. 2 crores loan from the Central Government and for that we are paying Rs. 22 lakhs as interest to the Central Government. Not only that, Cyclone has occurred in our State and we have taken Rs. 4 crores from the Central Government. Floods have also occurred. These are relief loans. For these relief loans, just like a marwari, just like a pawn broker, the Central Government charges a lot of interest from the State Government.

An hon. Member: Why don't you pay back?

Shri Rajaram: How is it possible to pay back? Just like a pawn broker, you are charging such a huge interest.

Then, there are non-remunerative loans. If you think reasonably, if you think rationally, it is not necessary to repay the loan itself. But our Chief Minister is kind enough to repay the loan. He only wanted a moratorium for three year, not to pay interest for three years to the Central Government instead of this subsidy to put down the price level.

We have taken a rational attitude. We know the minds of the poor people. We know the hungry stomach of the poor peple. We are coming from them. So, we wanted to give rice at a lower price level. We do not bother about gheraos and other things. Mr. Dange has talked about it. Mr. Hanumanthaiya has asked whether any partiality is shown between the Congress and non-Congress Governments by the Central Government. My point is that in those days there was no non-Congres Government and there were on'y Congress Governments in the States, but now it is a different story. You must give a good treatment to non-Congress Governments which are based upon rational thinking and which are doing the correct work. (*Interruptions*). Because of you, we are suffering. I am telling to your face. Because the Central Government is governed by a noble lady, we are expecting a motherly treatment from the Central Government; we are expecting that a good subsidy will be given for this price level.

Mr. Speaker: In another ten minutes, I would like to call one or two hon Members and would request them to make brief speeches. Two parties have not been represented and I would call them. I will then call the Minister. say at 6.30, so that all parties are represented. Mr. Limaye may speak now. The next will be Mr. Samar Guha and then the Minister will reply.

Mr. Limaye.

श्री शिव नारायण : ईस्टर्न यू० पी० में चुआमरी है। क्या हमें समय नहीं मिलेगा। हमारा नाम भी लिस्ट में है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मधु लिमये .

श्री मधु लिमये : केन्द्रीय सरकार का समर्थन करने के लिये कांग्रेस के कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने बिहार की गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार पर कीचड़ उछालने की कोशिश की है । लेकिन वे लोग भूल गए हैं कि बिहार में, उत्तर प्रदेश में, पश्चिमी बंगाल में, उड़ीसा में और केरल में पिछले बीस वर्षों में हकूमत कांग्रेस पार्टी की थी । अगर बीस साल का लेखाजोखा लिया जाए तो आप को क्या दिखाई देता है ? मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि बीस साल के कांग्रेसी शासन के बाद बिहार हिन्दुस्तान का सब से गरीब इलाका रहा है । उसी तरह से जहां तक फी आदमी अनाज की उपलब्धि का सवाल है बिहार में हमेशा साधारण साल में भी दो औंस अनाज कम मिला करता है । और जहां तक सिंचाई का सवाल है मैं ये आंकड़े आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की कुल मिला कर करीब करीब चौदह पन्द्रह करोड़ की आबादी होती है । बीस साल में आप लोगों ने क्या किया है ? मद्रास में नलकूप वाली ट्यूबवैलज 1,35,313 बन गए जब कि यू० पी० में केवल 11,377 . . .

18.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

एक माननीय सदस्य : मद्रास में आप की गवर्नमेंट थी ?

श्री मधु लिमये : बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में आप ने जो काम किया है, उस के नतीजे में आप को बता रहा हूं उत्तर प्रदेश में 11,377 केरल में 5,917 बिहार में 5,117 पश्चिमी बंगाल में 3,893 राजस्थान में 2,941 और उड़ीसा में 1,332 नलकूप बन पाए । यही सूबे हैं जहां दो सालों से दुःख और अकाल की स्थिति है । पिछले वर्ष उड़ीसा में है और इस साल बिहार में, उत्तर प्रदेश में, पश्चिमी बंगाल में और केरल में तकलीफ है । इसलिये दूसरों पर कीचड़ उछालते समय आप की सरकार का जो काम रहा है उस पर तो कम से कम शर्म आनी चाहिये, तारकेश्वरी जी, और विभूति मिश्र जी को तो कम से कम आनी चाहिये । अगर नहीं आती है तो कोई बात नहीं ।

मैं इन लोगों की तरह जो अपनी सरकार है उस के सभी कामों की सराहना नहीं करना चाहता । एक बात पर मुझे यहां एतराज प्रकट करना चाहिये । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सदन में एलान किया है कि साधारण साल की जो फसल होती है उस से 75 प्रतिशत अगर कम होगी तो वहां ऐसा होगा उस इलाके को अकाल क्षेत्र मानना चाहिये । यह बात आप के पहले वाले जो मंत्री थे उन्होंने मुझ को यहां कही थी । क्या वजह है कि आप सभी राज्यों को यह हिदायत नहीं देते हैं कि जिन राज्यों के जिन इलाकों में या हिस्सों में 25 प्रतिशत से इस साल कम फसल हुई है, उन को अकाल क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाए । लेकिन जब बिहार की गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार ने इस सिद्धान्त का पालन करते हुए अकाल की घोषणा करने की इच्छा प्रकट की, तो प्रधान मंत्री ने और श्री जगजीवन राम ने, जो बिहार गए थे, उस को मना करने की कोशिश की । आखिरकार फैमिन कोड इन के द्वारा ही बनाया गया था और वह अब भी लागू है । इस लिए केन्द्र सरकार सभी राज्यों को कहे—केवल बिहार सरकार को नहीं—कि जिस क्षेत्र में पच्चीस प्रतिशत से कम फसल हुई है, वहां सीधे अकाल की घोषणा करें ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य बिहार सरकार से कहें कि वह अकाल की घोषणा करें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने तो कहा है कि जहां पर पच्चीस प्रतिशत से कम फसल हुई है, वहां अकाल की घोषणा होनी चाहिए ।

लेकिन उधर से ही इस का विरोध किया जाता है ।

मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में सारे आंकड़े सदन के सामने रखें कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भिन्न भिन्न राज्य सरकारों से जितना अनाज देने का वादा किया था, उस में से वह कितना दे पाई । केरल के बारे में श्री गोपालन ने कहा है कि जितना चावल उस को मिलना चाहिये था, वह नहीं मिल रहा है और वे लोग बड़ी तकलीफ में हैं ।

बिहार के बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि मार्च में उस को 17,000 टन अनाज कम मिला । मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार के वचन की बात कर रहा हूं, बिहार सरकार की मांग की नहीं । अप्रैल में उस को करीब 50,000 टन अनाज कम मिला । केन्द्रीय सरकार के हिसाब से मई में उस को करीब सवा दो लाख टन अनाज मिलना चाहिये, लेकिन 15 मई तक उस को केवल 50,000 टन अनाज मिल पाया है । मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में आंकड़े दें । यह उन की जिम्मेदारी की बात है ।

अगर मंत्री महोदय बिहार सरकार को कुछ हिदायत देना चाहते हैं, तो मैं उन को सलाह दूंगा कि वह उस से फैमिन कोड पर अमल करवायें । उस के अनुच्छेद 70 में कहा गया है कि जिन इलाकों में अकाल की घोषणा होती है, उन के बारे में साप्ताहिक रपट केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास आनी चाहिए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude in two more minutes, because I have got to call some other Members also.

श्री मधु लिमये : दस मिनट देने का जो वादा किया गया है, उस को कैसे बदला जा सकता है ? मैं दस मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall have to accommodate one more hon. Member. I shall give Shri Madhu Limaye two more minutes.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो मैं बैठ जाता हूं । मैं दस मिनट से ज्यादा लूंगा और न कम :

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already taken about seven minutes and he should conclude in two minutes.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो मैं बैठ जाता हूं ।

Shri Samar Guha: In tabling my adjournment motion I wanted to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the Government of India had failed to rush food to West Bengal in time and in adequate quantity and to take a serious view of the alarming food shortage and the near-famine condition prevailing in the districts of Purulia, Bankura, Malgaon and West Dinajpur, in spite of repeated requests by the Government of West Bengal.

West Bengal today is facing a grim and alarming food situation in two ways. On the one side, there is the possibility of a colossal collapse of the whole rationing system in West Bengal. On the other side, near-famine conditions are almost prevailing in four districts of West Bengal.

It is a serious situation in which millions of moving skeletons are crying for food. Mothers are selling their children. There have been test relief works. But the people have been so weak that it is not possible for them to take advantage of the test relief works. Even if they engage themselves in test relief works, the Government is offering them money, not rice or other food. The situation is very grim. The near famine conditions in Bihar and UP have been brought to the attention of the Central Government and it has been focussed on an all-India scale, but unfortunately the near famine condition in West Bengal has not attracted the attention of the Central Government and of the whole country.

I will read out to you the names of a few persons—this is based on reports I have got upto 12th May—who

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have died of starvation. In Purulia: Krishna Majhi Rajpati, Shrimati Sohagi Hathi, Budhu Murmu Tiwari, Suna Majhi; in P. S. Raghunathpur: Saggar Bawri, Tarapada Margi, Panchu Paddar, Kodi Bawri, Kesu Bajhi, Rupa Bawri, Moti Bawri, Suku Bawri, Rupa Bawri; in the district of Bankura, two persons have committed suicide as a result of continuous starvation. Their names are Shrishtidhan Nandi and Mathura Mandal.

To this list, more names will be added because I have got the report upto the 12th May only. These reports have been forwarded to us by Shri Arun Chandra Gosh, Secretary of the officially-sponsored Relief Committee working in those distress areas. This is one aspect.

On the 4th May, the Relief Minister of West Bengal addressed a letter to the Prime Minister. It was expected that she would promptly reply to it expressing her sorrow and anxiety over the condition prevailing in the State. But unfortunately, she not only delayed and delayed in replying, but afterwards she reluctantly acknowledged the letter without replying to the substantive part of the letter. This was not to be expected from the Prime Minister on whom ultimately devolves the responsibility of feeding the people. The responsibility is hers to meet this critical situation in West Bengal. But she did not reply to the letter of the State Relief Minister, nor did she even write a single sentence assuring the State Minister that the Central Government would not be lagging behind in extending their help to West Bengal.

I now come to the position of the rationing system in West Bengal. It has already been pointed out that the promised quota was not given. In the month of May, one ship has been diverted to Calcutta port carrying only 4,000 tonnes. The plea has been put forward that at the Visakhapatnam and other ports a strike is on. But in Calcutta port, 13 berths are lying idle. Ships could have been diverted to that port.

I have already referred to the possibility of a colossal collapse of the rationing system. In fact, West Bengal has already had the experience of a partial breakdown of the rationing system in that the promised wheat was not supplied with the result that the State could not supply wheat to the confectionaries and bakeries and for several days the bakeries could not supply bread to the population. This deprived millions of people of their breakfast and tiffin.

I say that the Prime Minister and the Food Minister should immediately visit West Bengal, have a realistic assessment of the situation and make thier own appraisal of the facts of the food situation. I was watching the Food Minister during this debate. This is a serious discussion when millions of people are suffering from starvation with hunger stalking all over the country. But the Food Minister, instead of taking a serious view of the debate, was enjoying it. He was laughing all the time. I will tell you my party does not take a partisan view of the food situation in our country, my party wants to evolve a national food policy, my party wants that the Government of India should take the problem seriously and try to evolve a national programme of food and convene a national conference of all the parties, so that we can take up this food issue on a war footing and in its national perspective, so that the hungry people do not die of starvation.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: There is no doubt that the food situation in the country is a difficult one. It has to be realised that food has to be dealt with as a national problem above party politcis. Food should not be brought into the arena of political conflicts. That is the only way in which we will be able to deal with

the difficult situation that the country is facing.

There have been two successive drought years, unprecedented at least for the last hundred years. There has been widespread failure of rains in different parts of the country, most acute in Bihar, eastern and certain other districts of U.P., some parts of Madhya Pradesh, some areas in Gujarat, some parts in Rajasthan as well, with the result that some of the States which were marginally surplus or definitely surplus, and which used to help the Centre, became deficit themselves, for example, Madhya Pradesh.

Again, due to these two successive bad years, we had no stock either with the Central Government or with any of the State Governments. We had mainly to depend, to meet the requirements to the best of our capacity, on the imports that we received from P.L. 480 and some of the commercial purchases that we made in other countries.

It should be also remembered that the arrivals depend upon so many factors. We anticipate arrivals in the coming month and in the last week of the previous month allocations are made to the different States, keeping in view the requirements of those States. I have no hesitation in admitting that it has not been possible to meet the entire demand of any State because it has to be adjusted to the availability of the foodgrains either locally procured or received from abroad. Sometimes these schedules do get upset when the arrivals are delayed, or even after arrivals there are certain factors by which unloading is disturpted.

Mr. Samar Guha said that several berths in Calcutta docks were lying vacant, but he forgets that the dock in Calcutta is not adequate to receive heavy ships, and therefore the ships have to be lightened at Visakhapatnam before they are taken to Calcutta. If there is trouble at Visakapatnam, if the lightening work is delayed at Visakapatnam, the arrivals to Calcutta are also delayed.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It can be lightened at Haldia.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: We have at times taken to other ports to do that but all the same it gets delayed and the schedule gets disrupted. That is what I was pointing out. In that case, our effort is to see whether we can reduce the allotment of some of the States where we feel they will be in a position to carry on for some days or some weeks.

Coming to particular States, I will take the case of Kerala first. Mr. Gopalan and I have been meeting and discussing. I have been pointing out to him and other friends including the ministers from Kerala the difficulties about the supply of rice to Kerala. Kerala's requirement is 70,000 tons per month and we assured them that we would make our best efforts to see that this quantity was supplied to Kerala every month. A major part of it was to come from Andhra nearly 1500 tons per day—and the remainder was to be supplied from imports. Mr. Gopalan is aware that there was some delay in the supply of rice from Andhra Pradesh due to procurement not being adequate last time and the procurement from the second crop having started rather late; he is also aware that we have been taking up this matter with the Chief Minister of Andhra. Recently there has been some improvement in the despatch of rice from Andhra to Kerala and I am expecting in the next few days the normal despatch of 1500 tons a day is going to materialise. At present it is something like 1000 or 1200 tons.

Our main difficulty has been about the imports. The imports that we were expecting from Burma had been drastically curtailed and in spite of our best efforts we have not succeeded in procuring or getting the promised quantity in this month. The only

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solution that I thought of, in case we are not in a position due to circumstances beyond our control to supply the requisite quantity of rice to Kerala, was to supplement the shortfall with wheat and I may inform the House that we gave the requisite quantity of wheat in Kerala itself. Even now we have adequate quantity of wheat available in Kerala to supplement any shortfall in the supply of rice. In a situation where we have very acute difficulty in the procurement of rice, will it be desirable to insist that a State will accep only rice and no other food grains. I put this question to the House. Last time when Mr. Gopalan met me with the two Ministers, I made this suggestion—to make good the shortfall in rice by wheat. One of the Ministers from Kerala suggested that perhaps the people of Kerala would prefer tapioca to wheat and he asked me whether I would be prepared to procure tapioca in adequate quantity and give the subsidy to tapioca. I readily accepted that and said that I would be prepared to subsidise tapioca at least to the extent that I was subsidising rice. The Minister promised that he would send definite proposals to this effect but I have not received any proposal yet. If any proposal comes to supplement the shortfall in the supply of rice by tapioca, certainly I will consider the question of subsidy to tapioca. Mr. Gopalan threatened of some action. I do not know what action he has in mind. But I am quite sure any action in this House is not going to produce rice for Kerala; and that betrays that Mr. Gopalan is not anxious for rice, is not anxious about food for the people of Kerala but he is anxious for some political objectives that he has in mind.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Discussion also has not produced anything. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The Minister is not yielding.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: That is what I say to Mr. Gopalan. When Mr. Gopalan was speaking, I listened to him, and I always have great regard for him—

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): The people of Kerala are getting the barest minimum of rice. You are asking them to take wheat. They are already taking wheat. The people there who never eat wheat are taking wheat from September, 1964. You should remember that. And that is the limit to which they can go. 160 grams of rice is the barest minimum which they are getting. He now lectures to us, about food habits.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: My friends will have a little patience. I would like to take the House into confidence about the shortfall in the supply of rice to Kerala.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): You are teaching them food habits without giving the people of Kerala any foodgrains.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I am stating the facts before the House. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down.

Shri P. Ramamurti: He cannot force the Andhra Chief Minister to procure rice for Kerala. (*Interruption*).

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: Please do not put anything in my mouth which I have not said. Have a little patience. I am trying to give you rice. You are anxious only for political game.

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri P. Ramamurti: No.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): We are anxious about getting rice. Please give the quota committed. You are not anxious to give the rice; you are playing a political game.

Shri P. Ramamurti: You cannot force the landlord Ministry of Andhra

to procure rice. You must force the landlord Ministry of Andhra to procure rice for the people from the people of Andhra.

Shri Umanath: Not forcing the Andhra Ministry is a political game.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : ये बोलते चले जा रहे हैं, इनको बन्द कीजिये। मिनिस्टर साहब को जवाब देने दीजिये।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): There was a continuous flow of rice from Andhra Pradesh to Kerala.

Shri Umanath: He has now admitted that it is not so. Ho has admitted that 1,500 tons are not going to Kerala. You cannot say that.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: Perhaps my hon. friend has not heard what I said. I said that in a few days' time the promised 1,500 tons per way from Andhra are moving to Kerala.

Shri Umanath: It has not moved. So, you admit that it has not moved so far. That is the point.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: It has not come.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I am coming to the point.

Shri Umanath: You promised at the Chief Ministers' Conference; now you are repeating it.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: There has been a shortfall. That is very important. We promised to supply 70,000 tons of rice per month to Kerala.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: Where is that promise?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: Here it is: in January we supplied 73,000 tons. Is it not promise? In January we sent 73,000 tons. (*Interruption*). I am giving the figures every month.

Shri Umanath: That is politics. In January, it was the Congress Ministry. You supplied 73,000 tons. Now, it is non-Congress Ministry. You supplied 15,000 tons. Is it not politics?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I am trying to give facts as they are. Hon. Members should not feel excited. Let them hear; let us find a solution. What I am trying to do is to find a solution for the difficulties that we are placed in. Somebody asked the question whether the Centre is prepared to take the responsibility. I plead with the House that in the present difficult situation, it should be the joint responsibility of the Centre and the States to find a solution to the problem and face the difficulties jointly. If any State feels that it will leave the entire responsibility to the centre and not do anything itself, I am afraid nobody can meet the situation. (*Interruptions*).

Shri P. Ramamurti: In Kerala, we have procured more paddy and rice than during the entire congress regime.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I give credit, but perhaps if the hon. member has consulted the Chief Minister of Kerala, he would not have spoken like that.

Shri P. Ramamurti: I consulted him day before yesterday.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The Kerala Chief Minister came to Delhi, met the Prime Minister and said that he was satisfied.

Shri P. Ramamurti: After one month, he is not satisfied.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: In January 73,000 tonnes were supplied. In February there was a shortfall and it was 56,000. In March instead of 70,000, it was 68,000. In April, the shortfall has been quite sizeable. Instead of 70,000, it has been 53,000.

Shri P. Ramamurti: 41,000. That was what the Kerala Chief Minister told me day before yesterday.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I am quite sure of my facts. I am not going to take figures from my friend. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not fair. When Mr. Gopalan spoke, nobody disturbed him.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: There has been a shortfall in supply of rice to Kerala because what we expected from Burma has not arrived. The only solution will be that we will supply wheat to that extent. That offer stands even at present. We have taken the precaution to see that adequate quantities of wheat are kept in the central godowns in Kerala itself. As I said I am prepared to consider the question of subsidy. We will give subsidy to tapioca also if the people want. More than that, it will not be possible. Rice availability in the country is not adequate to meet the requirements of Kerala and West Bengal, the two most important rice-consuming areas. (*Interruptions*). No jugglery can produce rice. It has to grow in the fields. We are trying to purchase some rice in the world market. We have been making enquiries.

Mr. Gopalan said, they will purchase themselves. I do not know if Kerala is outside the Indian Union yet.

Shri Umanath: If you cannot do it, you give the foreign exchange to us and we will do that. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is unfair.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: They will not have the competence to do that.

Shri Umanath: If you are not competent, we are competent.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Is this a continent or a country? If this goes on, it will be a very serious thing. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are interrupting every sentence. You have had your say. (*Interruptions*). We are making every effort to purchase rice from wherever it is available. The Food Minister of Kerala, perhaps, received a letter from some party in America offering some rice without mentioning the quantity, quality or the price. The letter was forwarded to me. I am making enquiries about that. But, as I have said, we are making efforts to procure rice wherever it may be available in the world market. I am sure—efforts have started after I took over—in the next month or so we will be able to procure some rice. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I request Shri Gopalan at least to have some discipline in his own party.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Let there be discipline on the other side.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I assure you that there will be discipline on this side.

Shri P. Ramamurti: Sir, if there is insinuation—let the Minister speak properly—it will be replied to.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has every right to insinuate as hon. members on the other side did. Has he no right to insinuate? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I assure the hon. Member that there is not the slightest insinuation in what I have said (*Interruptions*).

Shri Samar Guha: He is provocative and does not have any sense of humility . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I was going to assure Shri Gopalan and his friends that we are making . . . (*Interruptions*). If such a running commentary goes on I will also pay back in the same way . . . (*Interruptions*). I was going to say that so far as the supply for the current month is concerned our expectation is that we will be able to supply 63,000 tons of rice to Kerala.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What is the supply up till now?

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): Why this question again (*Interruptions*).

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I am asking a very pertinent question to the Minister. This Member from Haryana has no business to intervene. I want to know what is the supply up till now. Today is the 22nd May. I should like to know what is the actual supply till now. Let me have an answer (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is giving facts. Please have some patience.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Then ask the other hon. Member to keep quiet.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I am prepared to give all information, because my feeling is that the situation in Kerala can be dealt with jointly by the Centre and the State Government. That is the effort I have been making. Whenever I met the Chief Minister or the Food Minister or any Member from Kerala, I said that this was the position. I have always frankly and candidly placed the position before them. So far as rice supply is concerned, I have always sought their cooperation in persuading the people of Kerala that if there is a shortfall in rice, that can be made good by wheat or maize supply as the case may be.

So far as maize supply is concerned, the stock position as on 1st May is 3,500 tonnes; the quantity in steamers is 2,200 tonnes; the quantity in transit that is likely to arrive or might have arrived is 1,900 tonnes. That makes a total of 7,500 tonnes. Two ships have dischraged 15,300 tonnes; Madras has despatched 3000 tonnes; in Andhra, the supply has stepped up and, we hope, Andhra will be able to supply 38,000 tonnes. This will make a total of 63,000 tonnes this month. There will be a shortfall of 7,000 tonnes which can be made good of by supplying wheat which we have already got in our godowns in Kerala.

About West Bengal, our commitment was to supply 15,000 tonnes of rice per month. Originally, the annual supply was 1 lakh tonnes. But in view of the difficulty in procurement, in the beginning, we agreed to supply 15,000 tonnes per month. So far as rice is concerned, we have supplied a full quantity to West Bengal every month and even this month, a major portion has been supplied and what remains is 2,000 or 3,000 tonnes which, it is expected, we will supply before the end of the month.

There has been some shortfall in the supply of wheat. As I have explained, due to the causes which I have already indicated, I would like to give certain figures here. In February, we suplied 83,000 tonnes as against 75,000 tonnes; in March, we supplied 87,000 tonnes as against 75,000 tonnes; in April, there has been a shortfall but you should not forget that in the previous two monthss, we have supplied more than the agreed quantity of 75,000 tonnes. (*Interruption*). In April, our supply position has been 61,400 tonnes as against 75,000 tonnes.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): Why have you closed down bakeries?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We do not make any allotments for bakeries. They are the responsibility of the Government concerned. In May, we expedited the supplies. There has been a poor supply because our arrivals in the first half of this month has been poor and the arrivals now are quicker and we hope that by the end of this month, we will be able to supply full quantity to West Bengal. If there is any shortfall, that will be a very nominal shortfall.

Shri Samar Guha: I have drawn your attention to one particular as-

[Shri Samar Guha]

pect. There is near-starvation prevailing in the four districts of West Bengal . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I am coming to that.

So far as the question of scarcity conditions in areas where they have been due to failure of rains or damage to crops is concerned, Mr. Madhu Limaye raised the question that the Centre should give the direction. Perhaps, he forgets that in a federal structure of our country, the federating units are quite competent and it is within their purview to take decisions as they like subject to the legislation or the enactment they have in respective States to declare any area as famine area.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप विरोध क्यों कर रहे थे ?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: That does not require the direction from the Central Government.

So far as the question of the Centre not welcoming the suggestion of declaring certain areas as famine areas is concerned, I would like to take the House into confidence and say what advice I gave to the Bihar Government. When they said that they proposed to declare certain areas as famine areas, the only thing that I put to them was, "What are you going to gain by declaring a particular area as a famine area?". It is not that I dissuaded them.

श्री मधु लिमये : सत्य बात सामने आनी चाहिये। अगर कोई भूख से मर गया है तो खिर झुका कर कबूल करना चाहिए कि भूख से मरा है। झूठ बात कहने से कोई फायदा नहीं है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : सब कोई अपने ही चश्मे से दुनिया को देखा करते हैं। यह मैं सच बात कह रहा हूं।

19 hrs.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या बुरी बात है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : कोई बुरी बात नहीं है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने विरोध किया यह शर्मनाक काम किया।

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I put it to the Ministers: what are you going to gain by declaring the areas as famine areas?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Call a spade a spade.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: Of course. If you can do everything without declaring an area as a famine area—all the relief measures and ameliorative measures that are possible—they say that we will get sympathy from this country and from foreign countries. That was the only thing. Certainly they have declared. (*Interruptions*). Where is the question of opposition?

Shri Ranga: What opposition?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: There is no question of opposition. There was no opposition. Therefore, they declared. When it came to me, I said that all the conditions for declaring this area as famine area existed there. That was the only point. It does not require any direction. Somebody put it to me whether they took the concurrence of the Central Government for that and I said that concurrence was not necessary because the State Government is competent, if it is within the purview of the State Government, to take such action as they deem necessary. Mr. Dange is obsessed with gheraos and he thinks that gheraos can solve all the ills that he is suffering from.

So far as relief operations are concerned, at no time has it been suggested to the Government of Bihar that there was any limitation so far as financial expenditure was concerned. I again repeat that so far as relief operations and relief measures were

concerned, at no time either by the Food Ministry or by the Finance Ministry has any limitation been put on the expenditure that the Bihar Government had to incur. (*Interruptions*). I know what I am saying. I know better than what he can suggest to me. It was for the Bihar Government to make all the efforts within their capacity to expand the relief measures, whether it is hard manual work or light manual work and we even went to the extent of sending a communication to the Bihar Government that they should ensure that those engaged in hard manual work were assured at least a minimum daily wage so that they could purchase foodgrains and keep themselves fit.

So far as supply to the Bihar Government is concerned, I will not go into tha question. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Samar Guha: What about my point?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I have met his point by saying that the West Bengal Government is competent to declare any area as famine area and open relief measures in that area. It is for the West Bengal Government to see that foodgrains are supplied in that area. These measures will have to be taken by the West Bengal Government and not by the Central Government.

Shri Samar Guha: Even with best relief works and the money that is being offered, there is neither rice nor wheat to purchase with that money. It is not a question of opening relief measures or supplying money, but it is a question of food in kind, rice or wheat. I want to know from the Minister whether additional amount of food, rice or wheat, could be supplied to the near-famine areas in West Bengal.

Dr. Ramen Sen (Barasat): From the statement of the hon. Minister it appears that there are enough grains, there was at least an adequate amount of wheat which he offered to the Kerala Government. May I know why a certain amount of wheat is not offered to West Bengal when they are suffering from lack of weat? That has to be answered.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: As I have said, our commitment is to supply 75,000 tonnes of wheat to the West Bengal Government. But as I have also said, so far as wheat is concerned, let not my hon. friend run away with this idea that our wheat position is very comfortable. I have explained in the very beginning that everything depends upon the arrival from that country, and as I have said in the statement, we are living from ship to wagon and from wagon to mouth.

Shri Samar Guha: But that commitment was made when the situation was that near-famine conditions did not prevail in West Bengal.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: As a matter of fact, the West Bengal Government have embarked upon a very brave programme of procurement of paddy in West Bengal and let me hope that they will succeed in that matter and they will be able to procure by persuasion or by governmental efforts.....

Shri Samar Guha: He wants to shirk his responsibility and pass it on to the West Bengal Government . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Samar Guha: West Bengal is a State which is well known as a deficit State. He knows that it is a deficit State and yet he shirks his responsibility and says that the West Bengal Government is trying to procure wheat when really famine conditions prevail there.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Krishnagar): I wish to give one very important information to the hon. Minister. There is no question of not taking an substitute food at all in West Bengal. People take gram and other pulses as substitute food. In my district and the ad-

[Sri H. P. Chatterjee]

adjacent district of Murshidabad, there was adequate quantity of gram, but all the gram has been exported to Maharashtra. In my district, the price of gram is a little more than Rs. 40 per maund but there it is Rs. 140 per quintal or something like that. All the substitute food, therefore, has gone away, There is nobody to think over that. If Government are keen on this zonal restriction and zonal control why should they allow gram to go away from West Bengal? Why should they allow gram and other pulses to be exported from West Bengal to other States?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: So far the vital statistics given by my hon. friend Shri Samar Guha are concerned, I am not in a position to either confirm them or contradict them. It will be for the State Government of West Bengal to say whether there is any truth or substance in the allegations that he has made. So far as Bihar is concerned, our supply to Bihar since January has been as fol'ows.....

Shri Samar Guha: Would he enquire from the West Bengal Government?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let the hon. Member please sit down. The hon Minister has already replied to his point. The hon Member has had his say already but I find that again and again he gets up.

Shri Samar Guha: On a point of order. The hon. Minister has specifically mentioned the name of a Member. He nas referred to the allegations about starvation deaths that I had made and he has said that the West Bengal Government will confirm it or deny it. Is there no responsibi'ity on the part of the Central Government to confirm it or deny it? I say with a full sense of responsibility tnat the names that I have mentioned.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shri Samar Guha should now resume his seat. The hon Minister has already said that it is for the Government of West Bengal to ascertain.

Shri Samar Guha: Why should the hon. Minister charge me in that manner?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: About Bihar, I do not want to say much. I would only give certain figures. In January, the quota was 175,000 tonnes and the supply was 166,000 tonnes. In February, the quota was 179,000 tonnes and the supply was 165,000 tonnes. In March, the quota was 178,000 tonnes and the supply was 172,400 tonnes. In April, which has been the most contentious thing, and about which certain figures have been quoted from a paper circulated presumably by the Food Minister of Bihar . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why 'presumably'? I have got the paper here with me.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I have to presume because I have not got anything from them officially.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am prepared to lay it on the Table. What is this word 'presumably'? He is as good a Minister as my hon. friend opposite is here at the Centre.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: Of course, he is as good a Minister as I am. I am not disputing that. The hon. Member may have his suspicions himself.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have no suspicion about that. I have a suspicion about the Gandhi cap only.

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह नसीब कहां ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : चोरी करने वाले पहनते हैं ।

श्री ब० ना० तिवारी : तुम से बड़ा कोई चोर है यहां ? सभी चोर हो ।

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: As against the quota of 197,000 tonnes in April, the supply has been 197,000 tonnes. The difference arose this way. Of course, there is a tendency on the part of some of the Ministers in the States to rush to the press without consulting their own officials and the officials of the Central Government or writing officially to us pointing out that the supply has been so much short.

When I noticed that statement in the press, I also felt like correcting it in the press. But I said it is not desirable. I told the Minister himself that 'my officers say that the despatch and arrival has been so much; your officers say it has been less than that. Why not ask your officers to come to Delhi? Let both of them sit together and see where the variation arises.' They came here. They sat together. Now I will suggest to Shri Banerjee to consult the Food Minister of Bihar and find out the correct position. More than that I will not say.

श्री भोलेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : आप ने 2 लाख 25 हजार टन का ऐलान किया था ।

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: Now I am coming to May. So far as this month is concerned, out of 2,25,000 tonnes . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : अप्रैल में 2 लाख 5 हजार टन की बात थी ।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: How much has actually reached for May, because my information is that a substantial portion of the foodgrains has reached Bihar.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I will give that information. The information I received from the Minister when I was in Patna on the 15th of this month, was that the arrivals this month have been very encouraging. My figures are that out of 2,25,000 tonnes, 1,80,000 tonnes have already moved till the 18th May.

Now, I will not go into much detail. In this matter, one should remember that when food is supplied from the Centre to the States, allotments to various districts, affected areas and blocks is a matter for the State Governments, and it is necessary that the distribution system is so tightened that the foddgrains reach the people or the category of people for whom they are intended. That is what I have to say.

So far as UP is concerned.....

श्री विभूति मिश्र : हम को फिगर्स सप्लाई किये जायें कि किस जिले को कितना दिया गया है ।

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I will try to obtain that figure and enlighten the hon. Member.

So far as UP is concerned, I would preface my remarks by saying that certain areas of UP have been badly affected, especially eastern UP, Banda and certain other areas. But the rabi crop this year in UP has been very good; especially in western and central UP, the rabi is very good. It was presumed that with the arrivals of the new rabi crop, foodgrain supplies from the Centre to UP would be reduced so that we could meet the requirements of other equally affected areas like Gujarat and Maharashtra.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (धमरेली) : गुजरात को कितना दिया है, जरा बतलाइये ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Further reduced.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: Yes, I said reduced, in view of the very good rabi crop. I will give the figures of the supplies we have been making: In January, allocation 1,01,000 tonnes, supply 90,000 tonnes; in February, as

[Shri Jagjiwan Ram]

against 1,25,000 tonnes, supply 95,000 tonnes; in March, allocation 1,25,000 tonnes, supply 1,44,000 tonnes; in April, allocation 1,25,000 tonnes, supply 1,12,600 tonnes. For May we have not got the firm figure. The allocation for May has been 110,000 tonnes, and the rough estimate of arrivals are 75,000 tonnes up to date.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the demand?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: Demand is growing. It was originally 125,000 tonnes. Then I had a talk with the Chief Minister when he came once; when the food zone of Punjab was separated from U.P. and single State zone was formed, I told him that in view of the very good rabi crop that he had got, I would request him to permit me to reduce the allocation to U.P. to some extent. He said that if I could give him some of the foodgrains from the wheat procured in Punjab, 10 to 15 thousand tonnes could be reduced, but last night the Food Minister of U.P. met me and he said that he would require this to be restored. I told him that it was very difficult for me that at present it is not possible, but in case our arrivals from foreign countries improve and the procurement in Punjab and other places are according to schedule, certainly I would consider giving something to him. So, that is the position regarding U.P.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah (Junagadh): Please enlighten us about Gujarat.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Since there are so many queries, you should circulate the information later on.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I will welcome any communication from the members any queries, and I will be happy to supply them the information I have with me.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Bhubaneshwar): What about supplies to Orissa?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: Orissa is a surplus State and they have been very good to us in supplying rice to us.

Mr. Dange raised the question, a very important question, of seeing that food is not horaded, but I wish he will straighten it with Mr. Mody first. But so far as the Government of India is concerned, we have never come in the way of the State Governments so far as wholesale trade in foodgrains by the Government is concerned. With a view to make a beginning in this direction, we have started the Food Corporation of India, and I may assure my hon. friend Mr. Dange and others that we are examining the question of having subsidiaries of the Food Corporation in different States.

So far as procurement is concerned, I will never come in the way of the State Governments in any measures that they may adopt for dehoarding foodgrains either from the trade or from the producers. There is no doubt that we have more foodgrains in the country than is apparent. Now that there are governments which profess and proclaim to be more progressive than the Congress Governments, it is time that they prove their *bona fides* by dehoarding the foodgrains either with the cultivators or with the trade.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Let not an impression be created that those members who shout can alone get information. I insist with all humility that we would like to know what is the situation in Gujarat, what is the supply going there. The situation there is no way better than Bihar, West Bengal or Kerala. I do not understand why the hon. Minister is not giving figures about Gujarat.

Shri Manubhai Patel (Dabhoi): The supply of rice to Gujarat has been re-

duced from 20,000 to 3,000 tonnes. It is the non-Congress Governments that are getting more, and so the charge of the opposition is false.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I think the sutuation in certain parts of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and certain areas in Gujarat is very difficult. So far as rice is concerned I have said in the statement that I have made in the morning in response to a call attention notice that the quantum of rice supplied to other areas—other areas includes Gujarat—has been drastically reduced. Whether it is Maharashtra or Gujarat or Madhya Pradesh, the rice supply has been drastically reduced. In all these allocations to Bihar, we are not allotting a single grain of rice to Bihar, though Bihar is a rice consuming area.

I will again plead that food should not be treated as a party question and politics should not be brought into it. Any insinuation that we have been unfair to the non-congress governments is motivated by political considerations. We make allotments to the State Governments, whether they are run by the Congress or non-Congress political parties, depending upon the availability of rice or wheat or milo. Our efforts will necessarily have to be to concentrate on agricultural production and attach greater importance to agriculture and give it the first priority. Our farmers are brave and intelligent and from the way they have taken to high yielding varieties of rice or wheat I am confident that given a good monsoon we will be able to turn the corner.

Shri Samar Guha: Sir, on a point of information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have taken enough time. No more questions now. I have called Mr. Banerjee to reply. We have extended the time.

Shri Ramubhai Patel (Dabhoi): The situation.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं समझता था कि इस बहस के बाद मंत्री महोदय जो जवाब देंगे उस से हमें मालूम होगा कि देश की जो परिस्थिति है वह सुधरने जा रही है । लेकिन चाहे केरल के बारे में हो या बंगाल के बारे में हो, बिहार के बारे में हो या उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में हो या गुजरात के बारे में हो, उन्होंने जो कुछ भी समझाने की कोशिश की है उस से पता चलता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अकाल की परिस्थिति का समाधान करने में न सफल हो सकी है और न ही सफल हो सकेगी । हम ने कुछ सवालात उठाये हैं और कुछ आंकड़े दिये हैं और बताया है कि कितना गल्ला मिलना चाहिये था और कितना मिला है और जितना देने का वादा किया गया था नहीं दिया गया है । ये सब आंकड़े चाहे वहां के खाद्य मंत्रियों ने दिये हों या हम ने दिये हों, बिहार के बारे में दिये हों या केरल के बारे में दिये हों, उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में दिये हों या किसी दूसरे प्रदेश के बारे में दिये हों, ये हमारे आंकड़े हों या अखबारों से ले कर इन को दिया गया हो, इन सब का खंडन करने की मंत्री महोदय ने कोशिश की है और यह कह कर की है कि इन के अपने आंकड़े सही हैं ।

आखिर यह आफत केरल में क्यों है, उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में क्यों है तथा दूसरे स्थानों पर क्यों है ? क्यों लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं । क्या वाकई में वहां की परिस्थिति गम्भीर नहीं है ? हमारी बात को आप छोड़ दें । प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां बैठी हुई हैं । वह खुद मिरजापुर गई थीं । वहां से वापिस आने के बाद उन्होंने एक बयान दिया था । मैं चाहता हूं कि खाद्य मंत्री तथा दूसरे सदस्यगण भी उनके इस बयान को पढ़ते । वहां की परिस्थिति क्या है । लाउध बिहार की, उत्तर प्रदेश की और मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ इलाकों की हालत क्या है । प्रधान मंत्री का कहना है कि इट एक्साइट्स हारर दैन पिटी । रहम की बात नहीं है, उस को देख कर डर पैदा होता है. भयानक रूप में वहां भुखमरी है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में,

[श्री स० मं० बनर्जी]

बिहार में, केरल में, बंगाल आदि में गैर-कांग्रेसी हुकूमतें हैं। वे हुकूमतें सफल न हो सकें, इस की हर तरह से कोशिश की जा रही है। उन को नाकारा साबित करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं कहूंगा कि नाकारापन आपका है। बीस साल के जिस कांग्रेसी कुशासन के फलस्वरूप यह भुखमरी की परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है, अकाल की छाया सारे देश में अगर है तो इस की पूरी की पूरी जिम्मेदारी आज इस हुकूमत के ऊपर है। हो सकता है कि अपने बहुमत से लाभ उठा कर आज हमारी इस आवाज को आप दबाने की कोशिश करें, लेकिन यह हमारी जो आवाज है इस को आप बाहर नहीं दबा सकेंगे। यह बाहर दबने वाली नहीं है। यह आप की खाद्य नीति का ही नतीजा है कि कलकत्ता से ले कर हरियाणा तक आज कोई कांग्रेसी नजर नहीं आता है। जो परिस्थिति आप ने सारे देश में उत्पन्न की है और सारे देश को अगर आप मरघट बना देना चाहते हैं तो जैसे डांगे साहब ने कहा है और गोपालन साहब ने कहा है, इस देश में घेराव होंगे, फिर चाहे शिव नारायण जैसे दस आदमी भी क्यों न आ जायें, उन को झुकना पड़ेगा। शिव नारायण जैसे लोग ही हमें बाहर जा कर कहते हैं कि आप ने जो बात यहां कही है ठीक कही है लेकिन यहां हमारी बात का वे विरोध करते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि घेराव होंगे और घेराव डाले जायेंगे। 1943 की परिस्थिति यहां उत्पन्न नहीं होने दी जायेगी जब कि बंगाल में सुहरावर्दी और इसपहानी का राज था। तब इकतीस लाख लोग फुटपाथ पर अपनी तकदीर को कोसते कोसते मर गए थे। लेकिन इस को आज नहीं होने दिया जाएगा (इंटररप्शंज) आप अमरीकी दलाल हैं, अंग्रेजों के दलाल हैं। जो स्थिति उत्पन्न की गई है सारे देश में इस के रहते अगर बाल बच्चे भूखे मरने लग गए तो यह मुमकिन नहीं है कि मंत्रियों के बच्चों को भी खाना मिले। देश में आन्दोलन होगा चाहे वह बंगाल से उठे, केरल से उठे, बिहार से उठे। लेकिन आन्दोलन उठेगा और इन्दिरा सरकार को गिरना पड़ेगा। उसको नीचे आना पड़ेगा मैं समझता हूं कि मुजरिम यह सरकार है और इस सरकार को गद्दी पर जमे रहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आज हाउस को एक्सटेंड किया जाए और एडजर्नमेंट का जो प्रस्ताव है उस को मंजूर किया जाए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn."

Those who are in favour of the motion will please say "Aye".

Some hon. Members: Ayes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those who are against the motion will kindly say "No."

Several hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the Noes have it; the Noes have it.

Some hon. Members: The Ayes have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the lobbies be cleared. The lobbies have been cleared. The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn".

Those in favour will say "Aye".

Some hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against will say "No".

Several hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the Noes have it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let them sit and continue. We want to adjourn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call the division.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): When you said "Noes have it", we did, not

challenge it. Why are you calling for division?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: First you challenged it.

Shri P. K. Deo: When you put the question the second time, we did not press for a division. This is absolutely novel.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: When you put it for the second time, the House did not challenge the result and ask for a division.

Shri P. K. Deo: This division is illegal. We never challenged and asked for the division.

The Lok Sabha divided.

Shri Ranga: First of all, I support the point made by Mr. Deo. Secondly, my vote has not been recorded by the machine. I am for 'Aye'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those whose votes have not been recorded by the machine will rise in their seats. I find 11 more are for "Ayes' and 7 more are for "Noes."

Division No. 1] **AYES** **[19.31 hrs.**

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Adichan, Shri P. C.
Ahmed, Shri J.
Amat, Shri D.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Behera, Shri Baidhar
Bhagaban Das, Shri.
Biswas, Shri J. M.
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri.
Chatterjee, Shri H. P.
Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh.
Chittybabu, Shri C.
Dange, Shri S. A.
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh.
Dipa, Shri A.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath.
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh.
Goel, Shri Shri Chand.
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gopalan, Shri P.
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit.
Janardhanan, Shri C.
Jha, Shri S. C.
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar.
Kameshwar Singh, Shri.
Khan, Shri Lalafat Ali.
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Limaye, Shri Madhu.
Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
Meetha Lal, Shri.
Meghachandra, Shri M.
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha.
Modak, Shri B. K.
Mody, Shri Piloo.
Mohamed Imam, Shri.
Molahu Prasad, Shri.
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Naidu, Shri Ramabad·a.
Naik, Shri G. C.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan.
Nayanar, Shri E. K.
Nihal, Singh, Shri.
Patel, Shri Pashabhai.
Rajaram, Shri.
Ranga, Shri.
Reddy, Shri Eswara.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Satya Narain Singh, Shri.
Sen, Shri Deven.
Sen, Dr. Ranen.
Sezhiyan, Shri.
Shah, Shri Virendrakumar.
Sharma, Shri Yogendra.
Shastri, Shri R.
Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar.
Sreedharam, Shri A.
Umanath, Shri.
Vajpayee, Shri A. B.
Viswambharan, Shri P.

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram.
Aga, Shri Ahmed.
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Anjanappa, Shri B.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha.
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar.
Barua, Shri R.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar.
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki.
Damani, Shri S. R.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas.
Dass, Shri C.
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Desai, Shri Morarji.
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Ering, Shri D.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri.
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati.
Ganpat Sahai, Shri.
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal.
Hari Krishna, Shri.
Hem Raj, Shri.
Iqbal Singh, Shri.
Jadhav, Singh Tulsidas.
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar.
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati.
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh.
Malimariyappa, Shri.
Mandal, Dr. P.

Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad.
Masuriya Din, Shri.
Menon, Shri Govinda.
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti.
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda.
Nageshwar, Shri.
Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Oraon, Shri Kartik.
Pahadia, Shri
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani.
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai.
Partap Singh, Shri.
Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
Patel, Shri Manubhai.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Radhabai, Shrimati B.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Dhan, Shri.
Ram Dhani Das, Shri
Ram Kishan, Shri.
Ram Sewak, Shri.
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri.
Randhir Singh, Shri.
Rane, Shri.
Rao, Shri Jaganath
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Raut, Shri Bhola.
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shri Surendar.
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila.
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sapre, Shrimati Tara
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sen, Shri Dwalpayan
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri B. N.
Sheo Narain, Shri.
Sher Singh, Shri.
Shinde, Shri Annasahib.
Shinkre, Shri.
Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri.
Shukla, Shri S. N.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Solanki, Shri S. M.
Sonavane, Shri
Supakar, Shri Sradhakar.
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Prem Chand
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the Division is: Ayes *69; Noes †126.

The motion was negatived.

19.25 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

First Report

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Sir, I beg to present the First Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

19.35½ hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF THE UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, 1964-65—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the Report of the Union Public Service Commission—Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I welcome this report and I will continue my remarks on the next day.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue on the next day.

19.36 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 24, 1967/Jyaistha 3, 1889 (Saka).

*Ayes: names of four Members could not be recorded.

†Noes: names of five Members could not be recorded.